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Stile Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19:—No. 29.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1855.

Whole No. 970.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
rangements are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
foregoing rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
Semi-Weekly.

NASHVILLE, M. BECK,
500 Tons. Commander.
MAHON, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons. Commander.
JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER,
200 Tons. Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,
500 Tons. Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, after-
noon, after the arrival of the
Cabs from the South & West.

Tables supplied with every luxury—
Attentive and courteous commanders,
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.
Far freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommodations,
apply to

HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20 00.
Steage, \$8 00.
November 7, 1854.

FEVER & AGUE
OR
CHILLS AND FEVER.
CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL
CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-
parations of all kinds now scat-
tered throughout the country, every
one knows that of them all, not
one in ten is worth anything. Know-
ing this to be the fact, we hesi-
tate somewhat in introducing
Champion's Pills to the Public. But
that which is deserving patronage
should receive it, and we thus
introduce to your attention the
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,
which we do think worthy of pub-
lic favor. They have now been
before the people of the South and
West for sixteen years, and we do
not know of a single instance where
they have failed to effect a standing
cure when taken in sufficient quan-
tity and according to the direc-
tions.

They also stand unrivalled in
other fevers originating in the same
causes, and are perfectly safe being
entirely vegetable.

Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills
as a Cathartic and general Physic,
stand without a superior, acting by
their different components upon the
Stomach, Liver, Bowels and
Blood, and are especially beneficial
in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,
Habitual Costiveness, Sick Head-
ache and Sick Stomach, etc.; to-
gether with all that class diseases.
Also entirely, purely and positively
vegetable.

SOLD BY
Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville,
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,
D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk,
Cunningham and Clark,
Caloma,
and by agents at Gaylesville,
Turkey Town, Dublin, and other
places.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,
Baltimore, Md.
Haviland Haral & Co. and Cohen
and Co., Charleston.
Haviland, Risley and company,
Augusta.

John Wright and company, New
Orleans.
J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-
ville, Ky.

April 27, 1855.—6m.
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Higatt, McBurney & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
in

Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
37, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 13, 1854.—1y.

JACKSONVILLE CHEAP STORE. STIPES & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the
Latest and most Fashionable
Styles of
**Spring & Summer
GOODS,**

Comprising every article neces-
sary for Ladies' wear—Barages,
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,
of all kinds. A select stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice
selection of Watches and Jewels.

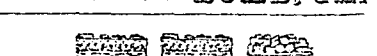
But the best of all an abundance of

GROCERIES,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Fish, and every thing that can be
called for in that line; all offered
at prices as low as can be bought
elsewhere. You will find it your
interest to give us a call.

STIPES & ROWLAND.
April 17, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect.
POST OFFICE, SEBASTIAN, GA.



Office Ala. & Ten. River R. R. Co.
SEBASTIAN, May 26th, 1855.

THE Sixth Annual Convention
of the Stock holders of the Al-
abama and Tennessee River Rail
Road company, will convene at
Shelby Springs, on Wednesday,
the 11th day of July next, 1855,
for the purpose of electing a Pres-
ident and Board of Directors, for
said company, for the ensuing year,
pursuant to adjournment of former
convention.

The Directors will meet at the
same place on Monday preceding.
A. M. GOWDWIN, Secy.
The Talladega Reporter and Jack-
sonville Republican will copy 5
times.
June 19, 1855.

\$20,000

Wanted, by the undersigned Twen-
ty Thousand Dollars worth of land
warrants for which liberal cash
prices will be paid. I can be found
at all times at the counting room of
Messrs. Woodward & White, Jack-
sonville Benton County Ala.

DANIEL T. RYAN.
June 26, 1855.—3m.

Notice to Capitalists. Cotton Factory FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a
Factory of 1,000 Spindles, all in
good order and of the very best
construction. Said Machinery be-
longing to him to give place to a
Gin Manufactory, which the pro-
prietor thought more profitable in
this section of country. There is
no doubt in the mind of the sub-
scriber, but that the Cotton Man-
ufacturing business would pay well
in Alabama or Mississippi, and he
is willing to hold an interest, if the
right kind of Company can be got
up. For further particulars, ad-
dress me at Rock Mills, Hancock
Co. Georgia.

W. J. WILSON.
June 5, 1855.—2m inco.

10,000 Acres

Of Land Warrants wanted by the
undersigned, for which a fair price
in cash will be given.

J. A. MCCAMPBELL.
June 26, 1855.—H.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this, and
adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

JOHN R. STANFORD, ALBERT G. PITNER,
STANFORD & PITNER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,

And General Dealers in
Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery,
BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,
BALE ROPE, WINES,
LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.
ROME, GEORGIA.

* All kinds of Country Produce,
Provisions, &c., bought and sold,
or received and sold on Commission.
REFERENCES.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., Charleston.
O. J. Chaffee,
Hand & Williams,
J. S. Bones & Co., Augusta.
May 29, 1855.—1y.

POETRY.

DICKIE LEE.

BY JENNY MARSH.

Oh, Dickie Lee, Oh, Dickie Lee,
Of the sunny days gone by,
The bonny lad I called my lover,
They bonny lad that loved me no other,
No other lass but me.

Oh, we were in love when our years were
few,
And our hearts were fresh as the morn-
ing dew.
Six years was I, and seven was he,
And since those days long years have
passed.

Long years of blossom and of blast,
But in them all there never grew
A love more sweet, a love more true,
Than that of Dickie Lee.

I often think of Dickie Lee,
And the summers long ago—
Of the old school house and the little
brook,

With its mossy banks in the shady nook,
Where we would fish, till the bell did
ring.

With our "home-made line" of a bonnet
string,
And a crooked pin that served for a hook,
And earned more joy than the spelling
book.

But if we were late and the teacher
cross,
The blow and rebuke I counted as
dross.

And during it all I only could see
The sparkling dark eyes of my Dickie
Lee.

I wonder now if Dickie Lee
Looks back across the years,
Smiling, perhaps, at the thought of me,
And the funny times we used to see,
In that old school house of yore!

On the little bench close by the door,
The little bench that would hold but
four—
Jane, Lois, Dickie and me—
And the lambs of the flock were we.

I wonder now if he ever thinks
Of the dreadful time he stole the pink
And roses rare to give to me?
And what befel poor Dickie Lee?

They tell me that my Dickie Lee
Is a man of wealth and pride;
That he has ships upon the sea,
Titles, too, of a high degree,
And that a lady loves his bride.
Very well, so let it be,
Fie! have I been as he.

'Tis many a year since he was my lover,
Loving me well, and loving no other;
'Tis many a year since the barefooted
lad
Ran close by my side, making mer-
ry and glad.

'Tis many a year, 'tis many a year,
That seals up the past and brings down
a tear—
But I think of him yet as a laughing boy,
Knowing or dreaming of naught but joy,
Unless he dreamt of me.

And I would not see the man of care
That calls him self Richard Lee;
Eh! has he wasted cheeks and thin gray
hair.

For, oh! he would steal from me
Something I love and cherish well,
An image shrouded in a secret cell,
And it is dear to me;

Though the face is freckled, and plain
and lean,
Yet memory calls it bright and serene,
And keepeth the spot of its dwelling
green.

For the sake of Dickie Lee,
The little boy that long ago
Was really in love with me!

The Amazon and Atlan-
tic Slopes.

BY LIEUT. M. P. MACRY, U. S. NAVY.

(Continued.)

Castelnau estimates that from 1830
to 1837 not less than 600,000 pounds
of this drug were exported from this
province to Rio. This abundant supply
brought down its price. But here is the
singular feature of this trade: this pro-
duce is taken from the very banks of
one of the noblest rivers in the world,
and transported by mules for the dis-
tance of 1,200 miles to the seacoast, in
spite of Nature's great highway.

The ipecacuanha delights in flat or
sandy soil, and is found also in great
abundance on the banks of the Yermillo,
the Sepetuba and the Cabacal.

Vanilla is also abundant. Its price,
when Castelnau was at Villa Maria, was
sixty cents the pound.

But I intended to follow this intelli-
gent traveler up into the diamond coun-
try, and with him to visit the "divide"
between the waters of the Paraguay and
Tapajos.

Ascending the Cuyaba, which is the
principal Brazilian tributary of the Pa-
raguay, about 150 miles from its mouth
you come to the flourishing city of Cu-
yaba, the capital of the province of Ma-
to Grosso. It has a population of about
7,000. It carries on a brisk commerce
with Rio by caravans numbering from
200 to 300 mules each. The commerce
consists of hides, jaguar, and deer skins,
gold dust, diamonds, ipecacuanha, and
the like. The freight to Rio is about
\$15 the 100 pounds.

Here, perhaps, among all the wonder-
ful things that are found in these great

river-basins of South America, is the
most wonderful of them all—a city—
the capital of a province larger than all
of the "Old Thirteen States" of this con-
federacy put together, and occupying on
the banks of the La Plata very nearly
the relative position which St. Louis oc-
cupies on the banks of the Mississippi,
carrying on its commerce, not by steam
and water, but by the mule-load, and
over such a distance from the seacoast,
that the time occupied by each caravan
in going and returning is from ten to
twenty months.

That this state should, in the middle
of the 19th century, be found to exist in
the middle of South America, upon one
of the finest of steamboat water courses
in the world, whose navigable tributaries
are owned by no less than five separate
and independent nations, and which the
"policy of commerce" has not yet de-
manded to be thrown wide open to na-
vigation and commerce, will, in after
times, be regarded as more wonderful
than any other reality of this wonderful
region.

Nay, Brazil has, within a stone's
throw of this very capital, and by easy
portage, the navigable waters of her
own Amazon; and yet so fearful has she
been that the steamboat on those waters
would reveal to the world the exceeding
great riches of this province, that we
have here re-named under our own eyes
a worse than Japanese policy; for it ex-
cludes from settlement and cultivation,
from commerce and civilization, the finest
country world. The Atlantic slopes
of South America from a country which
is larger than the continent of Europe,
in which there is an everlasting harvest
of the choicest fruits of the earth. It is
therefore capable of sustaining a popu-
lation larger than that by which Europe
is inhabited.

Cuyaba is in the midst of the gold
region of this splendid country. The
metal is found in veins, among the peb-
bles at the bottom of the brooks, and in
fine grains in the soil. After every rain
the servants and children may be seen
gathering it from the washings of the
streets in Cuyaba.

They get in this city a drug from the
Amazon called *guarana*, of which the
consumption is enormous, and to which
medicinal virtues the most astonishing
are ascribed.

On the head waters of the Cuyaba is
the celebrated diamond district of Brazil;
and though in this day of sober realities
it cannot be said that the city of Dia-
mantino, the principal village of the dis-
trict, has its streets paved with diamonds,
yet these jewels are found there mixed
with the earth, like gold in the "diggins"
of California.

Just before Castelnau was there, a man
planting a post to which to tie his mule
found a diamond of 9 carats. The chil-
dren here wash the earth in the streets
for gold, and diamonds are sometimes
found in the crops of the fowls.

This stone is found in the bottom of
the streams and the most celebrated for
it are the Ouro, the Diamantino, and
the Santa Anna, in their whole length;
the Arinas, the San Francisco, of which
there are three and on the Paragany
itself for a considerable distance down
the main stream.

The Smalldouro, which is on the An-
gazonian side of this ridge, is said also to
be exceedingly rich in diamonds.

A Spaniard, one Don Simon, with
his slave, washing on the Santa Anna
during the dry season only, got in four
years 7,000 carats of diamonds.

Castelnau estimates the whole yield
of diamonds from Brazil to the end of
1840 at near \$50,000,000.

Its mineral wealth of this water-shed
between the La Plata and the Amazon,
operating with its gold and its diamonds
upon the cupidity of her councilors, that
has been the curse of Brazil.

At first the diamonds belonged to
the Crown, and no person was allowed
to visit the diamond district unless un-
der the strictest surveillance. Military
posts were established throughout the
whole region to prevent people from
gathering its mineral wealth.

Suppose the United States had es-
tablished military posts in California to
prevent the people from going there
and digging for gold, what would have
been the condition of that State now in
comparison to what it is? It would
have been as in the interior of Brazil now
is.

The policy of Brazil has been not only
to shut out commerce, but to shut
up from observation the wonderful re-
sources, capabilities, and capacities of
the finest country in the world; and
among the immense treasures which lie
dormant and undeveloped there, I
class the precious stones and metals as
among the least of the truly valuable.

There is now in Rio the original of an
order issued when Humboldt was trav-
eling in South America, ordering that
great man to be made prisoner, and sent
out of the country, should he once
set foot on Brazilian territory.

And it has been but two or three
years ago that application was made by
this government to that of Brazil for
permission to send a steamer up the Am-
azon to explore it, not for the benefit of
the United States alone, but for the
good of commerce, science, and the
world. Permission was refused. The
consequence was, two officers of the na-
vy were ordered to cross over the Andes
from Lima, and descend the Amazon as
they might. One of those officers
(Lieut. Herndon, U. S. N.) has just re-
turned, and is now engaged with his re-

port, the other (Lieut. Gibbon) is still
on his way down.
Thus, in consequence of this Japan-
ese spirit that still lingers in Brazil, our
officers, in pursuit of science and of
knowledge for the benefit of the human
family, were by this dog-in-the-manger
policy, compelled to undergo all sorts
of exposure, and living on monkeys
and sea cows, to descend that mighty
river from its sources to its mouth, on-
ly to dig out and upon such hoarding
things as they could find. The reports
of these officers will no doubt open the
eyes of the country to the importance
of this region.

On the ridge to the north of Diaman-
tino, Castelnau saw the waters of the
La Plata and the Amazon flowing from
the same arm.

We found (says he) one of the very
sources of the Amazon (a tributary of
the Cuyaba), which rises in a ravine of
the plateau, and flows toward the south;
it is NEW from the fork of it, which
they say is a little more elevated. These
two sources unite almost immediately
in the valley to form the Amola, which
crosses the road of Kalo. The farm of
Estivado, where we were, is situated on
one of the most interesting points which
the continent presents. There, in fact,
and at a few steps one from the other,
arise the sources of two of the greatest
rivers in the world—the Amazon and
the La Plata. It may one day be very
easy to establish a communication be-
tween these gigantic streams; for the
master of the house, as he told us him-
self, had attempted, simply for the pur-
pose of irrigating his garden, to turn
the waters of one river into the bed of
the other. The source of the river Ari-
mar, the true branch of the Arinas, is
found in a hollow in the plateau, whose
shed is turned the north about 650 feet
east of the house of the same name; and
275 feet west of this appears, in a little
grove, the source of an affluent of the
Tombador, which is known to be one of
the tributaries of the Cuyaba.

The farm of Estivado is therefore on
the dividing line of the waters which
flow north, and those which flow south.
The same phenomenon is observed in
Macu; in the times of great flood there
is a torrent whose waters at a certain
point separate in such a manner that
on the one hand they flow to the Cuyaba,
and on the other to the Tapajos.

All this great plateau is on the di-
viding line on the waters. The super-
intendent of Estivado told us that once
a canoe had been carried from Cuyaba
in the Arinas by means of a portage of
only four leagues across the Chapada,
and the proprietor of Macu had proposed
to establish this communication.

Diamantino carries on a direct trade
with Para, by the Arinas, the Tapajos,
and Amazon. The place of embarka-
tion is ten leagues from the village, and
the voyage up and down, thence to Pa-
ra, occupies eight months. The Tapaj-
os is said to be sickly.

The foreign merchandise which reaches
Diamantino by this route is sold at an
advance, on the average, of eight hun-
dred and fifty per cent. on its price in
Para, which is some fifty or one hundred
per cent. on New York prices.

Were this trade large, as at present
it is not—and without steamboat na-
vigation can never be—Pennsylvania, no
doubt, would rejoice in it; for iron in
Diamantino and the province of Mato
Grosso generally sells at \$25 the 100
lbs.—five hundred and fifty dollars the
ton!—a price which ought surely to sat-
isfy the iron men of any country. Salt
sells at \$18 the 100 lbs; flour at \$40 lb.

Castelnau quotes the Par and Dia-
mantino prices of thirty-four of the prin-
cipal foreign articles of trade between
the two places, and the average advance
in Diamantino upon these Para prices
is, as I have stated, \$50 per cent.

Passing from this beautiful country
over into Colivia, Castelnau came to an
entirely different sort of people. Indus-
trious and thriving, the Bolivians, as
they contemplate their lovely rivers, the
Pileomayo and the Madeira, sigh for
the steamboat and the free navigation of
the La Plata and the Amazon.

The Pileomayo takes its rise under
the south wall of their beautiful "Silver
City," as Chiquisaca is called. The
Yernoy, another large tributary of the
La Plata, has its sources further south.
After a course of a thousand miles to
the southward and eastward, these
streams empty into the Paragany; and
so anxious is Bolivia for the stream na-
vigation of these rivers that she has, I am
told, offered a bonus of \$20,000 to the
first steamboat that will ascend the Pi-
leomayo to the head of navigation.

Chiquisaca stands on a spur of a
mountain which juts out from the An-
des, and constitutes the "divide" be-
tween the head-waters of the Pileomayo
and the Madeira. This latter, taking
its rise under the north wall of this city
and joining a tributary which comes
down from the city of Chochabamba,
takes a sweep of some three hundred
miles southward and eastward; then re-
covering itself, and swollen by the nu-
merous tributaries received by the way,
it turns north towards the Amazon, and
flows by Santa Cruz de la Sierra, (the
present capital of the republic,) a mag-
nificent sheet of water.

From the two first named cities, by
the windings of the Madeira to the
ocean, the distance is upwards of two
thousand miles, more than half of which
is in Bolivian territory. Will may that
republic, therefore, sigh for river steam-
ers and the right of way up and down
the Amazon.

The climate of Bolivia is one of the fin-
est tropical climates in the world. In-
deed, its climate and productions may
be considered to include those of all the
habitable portions of the globe.
There, one seated at the foot of a moun-
tain, and surrounded with the luscious
fruits of the tropic, may be, casting his eye
up towards the snow-capped peak above
him, take in at one view the whole range
of the vegetable gamut. Beginning
with the chirimoya, the pine-apple, the
orange, and the vanilla, as they cast
their fragrance around, he passes through
as he ascends, groves of the olive and
the vine, the peach and the pear, until
finally, having completed the vegetable
rotation in the order of production
through the Torrid and Temperate
zones, he reaches the Frigid, and with
its cap of snow he finds the summit
crowned with the mosses and the lich-
ens of the Polar regions.

About one-half of Bolivia is in the
valley of the Amazon; one-fourth in the
valley of the La Plata; and the rest,
which is not desert or mountain, is in
the valley of Lake Titicaca, that inland
basin in which the Incas and civilization
of Peru had their origin.

The Evils and Dangers of Mormonism.

The recent proceedings at Salt
Lake City, in reference to the In-
dians who murdered Capt. Gunnison
and his men, will, we trust, di-
rect attention to the necessity of
curbing the Mormon *imperium in
imperio*, before it becomes too
strong. The *Bulletin* says it is
high time that something should
be done in Utah to establish a de-
cent system of justice, and secure
the lives of our citizens from the
murderous attacks of the savages,
whom the Mormons are affiliating
with. But something still more is
necessary, and we hope to see all
the American press as outspoken
as the New York Mirror, which
says:

"The disclosures which are daily
made regarding the disorganized
condition of society in the State of
Utah, and the spread of immor-
ality and disaffection to the laws of
the country, through the agency of
Mormonism, cannot be much longer
overlooked by our government.
Although this is a free country,
and every person has an indefeas-
ible right to adopt and practice
whatever form of religion he may
deem fit, still, when any form of
worship assumes an aggressive
character, setting the laws and the
Constitution at defiance, it must
be restrained within safe and prop-
er bounds. But when this woor-
ship happens to strike at the root
of all religion, blasphemes the de-
ity itself—profanes all sacred and
sanctified things, saps the founda-
tions of morality, and sets public
decency at defiance—it should not
be tolerated for a single hour. Our
laws will not permit virtue to be
outraged by the existence of houses
of ill fame in our towns or cities.
They are abated as public nuisanc-
es. But the Mormons have turned
Salt Lake City, and the whole
State in which they reside, into a
huge den of the grossest sensuali-
ty. The mysteries of this iniqui-
tous system, which is based on open
and unblushing prostitution, and
the nocturnal orgies with which
their indecent rites are celebrated
have been recently exposed in a
pamphlet, written by one of the
celebrated dupes who was fortunate
enough to escape from this modern
Gomorrah. But the details are of
such a disgusting character as not
to bear publication in our columns.
The temple dedicated to the Mor-
mon saturnalism, has been reared at
an immense outlay, which was levied
from the citizens of the State by
a compulsory tax. Brigham
Young, who has stepped into the
prophetic shoes of Joe Smith, and
taken unto himself a godly harem,
blasphemously styles himself "the
younger brother of Jesus Christ;"
declares that he is still virtually
the governor of the State; openly
insists against the administration
and contends that is the mission of
the Mormon population to upset
the present government, through
the aid of the Red Indians, to whom
he promises, one day, the entire
rule of this continent. By such
devices, and by pandering to the
bestial appetites of the untutored
savages, he has succeeded in gath-
ering many deluded followers
around him. The Mormons have
not only become dangerous to re-
ligions and morality, in that dis-
tant State in which they have cho-
sen their abode, but traitors to the
Constitution, and avowed violators
of the law. The time has arrived
when the civilization of the nine-
teenth century must be vindicated,
and the female virtue of the land
protected from the contaminating
example of these human monsters;
and the vindication should be car-
ried out by the strong arm of the

executive government. The can-
non of the United States should be
brought to bear upon the Mormon
temple, and that Sebastopol of dis-
banderage and open prostitution
levelled to the earth. While our
public moralists and reformers are
making war upon the hotels and
taverns and private property of our
citizens, a hideous system, an im-
moral exorcism—is allowed to
spring up and overtop the Consti-
tution itself. Why are there no
public meetings convened to de-
nounce Mormonism? The evil has
become a notorious fact—its exist-
ence cannot be any longer ignored
—and it is not, therefore, prudent
that the eyes of the public should
be closed to its effects."

HORN SNAKE.—The Eaton (O.)
Register says that a gentleman liv-
ing some miles west of that place,
lately killed a "Horn Snake," a
reptile often talked of, but rarely
seen. It is said to be a most ven-
omous snake. The Register thus
describes it:

The monster killed measured 4
feet in length; and the horn at the
end of the tail, through an almost
imperceptible hole from which the
poison is ejected, was about an
inch and a half long, spiral, sharp
at the point, and so hard as to defy
the effort to cut it with a knife.

Read This!—"It is a terrible
thought to remember that nothing
can be forgotten. I have some-
where read, that not an oath is ut-
tered that does not vibrate through
all time, in the wide spreading cur-
rents of sound—not a prayer lisped
that its record is not also to be
found stamped on the laws of na-
ture by the indelible seal of the Al-
mighty's will."

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

The Philadelphia "New Church Her-
ald" avers that some of the most eminent
doctors of divinity in other churches are
maintaining that the day of the Lord's
literal personal appearance is rapidly ap-
proaching, and that Dr. Cumming, an
eloquent Scotch preacher, and popular
theological writer, has published a work
on the "Signs of the Times," in which
he affiliates very closely with the views
of the Milleries.

His theory is that Christ will come in
1864—that the advent will be what is
termed pre-millennial, or, in other words,
that Christ will come before the millen-
nium, and that the millennium glorifies
with Christ's personal reign on earth
for a thousand years—that the Jews
will be literally gathered to Jerusalem
to

FOR GOVERNOR.
J. A. WINSTON.FOR CONGRESS.
S. W. HARRIS.W. B. MARTIN.
OF BENTON.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM H. BERTON, Esq. of A. B. Co. as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County, at the ensuing August election.

THE AMERICAN is the name of a new paper recently established in Lebanon, DeKalb county, or rather, the name in which the "Will's Valley Post" has been revived. We have received the first and second numbers, which are very neat and interesting; and we sincerely wish the Publishers, Messrs. Findley & Co., success commensurate with the merits of their paper.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—The candidates for Governor, Winston and Shortridge, will address the people at Lebanon, DeKalb county, on the 25th July, at Centre on the 26th, at Jacksonville on the 27th, Talladega 28th, Wedowee 30th, and Dadeville 31st July.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—This very interesting Medical Journal, published under the patronage of the Faculty of the Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta, and edited by L. A. Diggs, M. D. and H. Rossing, M. D. has been enlarged and otherwise improved, without any increase of subscription price. It is now in its 11th volume, and equal in every respect to any journal of like character in the U. S., and well worthy the patronage of the Medical profession throughout the southern country.

Price, three dollars per annum in advance.

ELECTION TICKETS.

We are prepared to furnish at any hour's notice, candidates for all the various offices with election tickets on reasonable terms, neatly printed. Those who cannot conveniently apply in person, can order them by mail.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—We take pleasure in again commending this truly valuable and interesting Agricultural Journal to the patronage of planters in this section of the South. The June number alone is almost worth the subscription price for one year; and we have no doubt it would be worth much more to any farmer who would practically improve on the information it imparts.

It is published monthly, at Augusta, Ga. at \$1 per annum in advance.

In consequence of receiving a considerable accession to our subscription list, since our paper was prepared for the first time, we are compelled to send to a portion of our exchanges, papers printed on the inside only. We hope that each and all of them may have occasion soon and frequently to treat us the same way from the same cause, and we assure them we will not complain.

Persons who may wish yet to subscribe for six or twelve months, in order to see the answers of candidates and election news, can hand or send in their names during the present and succeeding weeks.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Wednesday last, the anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in a very pleasant and agreeable manner at the Sulphur Springs, seven miles west of this place by a very large concourse of people, variously estimated at from 2000 to 2500.

About 11 o'clock the assemblage were invited to the stand where seats had been provided, and where they were entertained about one hour and a half by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by E. T. Reid Esq., and an eloquent address by Col. Wm. H. Forney, Orator of the day.

After the feast, which was free, and provided by general contribution, consisting of a bountiful supply of substantial and choice delicacies, the immense concourse again repaired to the stand, where they were successively addressed by E. T. Reid, J. H. Wright, W. P. Davis, J. S. Porter, G. C. Ellis and T. H. Lewis, Esqrs.

Harmony, good feeling and friendship universally prevailed, without the slightest disturbance to mar the beauty of the scene; and all seemed heartily to enjoy the festivities of the occasion, and greatly to appreciate the blessings of that Independence which had been so boldly declared, successfully achieved, and so many years enjoyed.

AN EXAMINATION.

Of the pupils of the Jacksonville Female Academy, will take place on the 19th and 20th of July. A general attendance is respectfully and earnestly solicited.

The answers of several of the candidates for Representative to questions contained in our last paper have been handed in, but we have been requested to defer their publication until next week.

In order that all who intended to answer might appear together. The answers of the candidates for the Senate, have also been deferred for the same purpose.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—Mr. Hollifield, Grand Lecturer for the State, of Alabama, delivered an address or lecture on the subject of Temperance in the Methodist Church in this place on Thursday night last. Although the notice of the appointment had failed to reach here, and but a few hours notice could be given, the Church was well filled by an attentive and deeply interested audience. Mr. H. handled this trite subject in a new and original manner, and although he may have some few superiors in eloquence and experience, he has few equals in zeal and earnestness, that important and indispensable element of true eloquence. We thank his practical manner of treating the subject is calculated to do much good.

In conclusion Mr. Hollifield informed the audience, that he had refused a liberal salary offered by the Grand Division, because his feelings were deeply interested, and he did not wish to assume the character of a paid or hired lecturer; but that in connection with his tour he was acting as agent for a Temperance and Literary paper, the "Southern Times," published at Montgomery, of which he was one of the proprietors. The Times is a large and truly neat and beautiful paper printed on entirely new type. It has an able corps of Editors and Contributors, and has few if any superiors, as a literary paper, north or south. Southern people ought to patronize southern literature, and we hope Mr. H. will be eminently successful every where in increasing his subscription list. It is offered to clubs of 25 at \$2 per ann. each.

We have been furnished by Wm. P. Amory, Esq. with a very accurate table of the Census, giving the numbers in each Regiment and Beat separately; but owing to large amount of figures it contains, we are compelled to give one half in this week's paper, and the remainder in our next. Persons who may wish to preserve the table for reference can cut the parts out of each paper and place them together.

Ed. of the Republican.

SM: I notice in your last issue certain interrogatories is propounded to the candidates of Benton County—in answer to which I state, I am not nor never have been a member of the secret political order called "Know-Nothings, or the American Party." I further state, I never have belonged to any political order, organization or party, except the Democratic party—to this I have ever been attached. To the other questions I will merely state, that I will attend the appointments made by the candidates, when and where I will answer everything upon the stump, fully, clearly and explicitly, so that no one can be mistaken as to where I stand upon any question.

G. C. ELLIS.

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.

If the shortcomings of the allied army, during the past winter, were due in any degree to the want of decision and energy in their generals, there is but little doubt that all this difficulty is now removed. It is enough to curdle the blood to read the despatches of the new French Commander in the Crimea. Compared with his scrupulous predecessor, Pelissier stands out in a bold relief, that already commands the admiration of the world. To fight all night like tigers—a thing unexampled, we believe, in history—would have seemed enough to have gratified the most bloodthirsty spirit. But to boast of it as a sanguinary and glorious struggle, and glorious apparently because it was sanguinary, finds only its equal in the days of barbarian warfare.

There is indeed, allusion in the despatch detailing the fierce conflicts of the nights of the 22d and 23d, to the great loss of "generous blood," but it is done in such terms as interpreted by the context, as indicates but little serious thought, not to say regret, of the great butchery in which the writer had been engaged. As to the terrible loss of the enemy, it is an actual boast.—"We handed over more than 12000 corpses to the enemy. This field of slaughter reminds us of our old struggles with the Russians, and in those memorial times, the honor of arms in these bayonet fights always remained entirely with our infantry."

It is impossible indeed, to conceive the horrors of this terrible conflict, of at least 20,000 men, contending all night at the point of the bayonet for the possession of one narrow spot of earth.—"Five times," says the despatch, "the most distant ambuscades were taken and retaken by the Russians, and our troops. These bayonet melees were terrible."

And yet this same general with three days time was leading before a break of day, against an unknown enemy, and into the mountainous region, of which he have had but the most imperfect knowledge. Struck with amazement as it were, at such audacity, only equalled by that of the first Napoleon, the enemy fled at the first onset, leaving Pelissier undisputed master of a very important position. Four days after, this

samo General despatches home accounts of other successes, gained under the very walls of the beleaguered city. Everything is done, too, not only at his suggestion and command, but as though he would trust none other, under his eye. Night and day, now here, now there, he carries on a warfare that has its parallel only where he won his sanguinary career, among the caves and fastnesses of Africa.

Sav. Georgian.

WHAT IS IT?—The Express seems to suspect that the plague or something of its nature has made its appearance in New York. A very extraordinary disease (it says) has lately made its appearance, in a few families in the city,—some of them eminent in wealth and position,—which has confounded our physician,—because of its novelty. At first they classed it under the head of Erysipelas, but as it would not bear that classification, some of them have given it the name of "the Plague." It appears at first in some discolored spot, say on the face—and extending, without suppuration, it soon destroys life, as if by a general mortification.—If suppuration takes place, it passes off—but if not, death is sure to follow. There is no contagion about it—and it is not epidemic in any form. One or two physicians have resorted to the knife, and cut out the Plague spot on its first appearance, and so have saved life. Fever and delirium attend the progress of the disease, if "the spot" is left to spread.

PROPAGATION OF FISH.

MR. EDITOR: Seeing a statement in the Soil of the South, taken from the Southern Cultivator, that a Mr. Hill, living near Augusta (Ga.) had succeeded in raising fish in a pond of his own construction, I concluded, as Van Buren once said of General Jackson, "to follow in his footsteps." Accordingly, having within a few hundred yards of my house a favorable spot, (a small narrow gorge in the hills with several bold springs breaking forth,) I commenced in December last, with one fellow to dig out in the upper side and throw up a dam on the lower, so as to enclose a square space of seventy by forty-five feet. This I accomplished at a cost of twenty five dollars. In the deepest part of this pond I have four feet of water, and two in the shallowest. About two months since, I placed in this pond some six or seven hundred perch and a few small brim and morrhu. The latter being very small, will not deposit their eggs till next spring. The perch, however, have already commenced bedding and hatching, and the pond is now literally alive with thousands of the finny tribe, from those scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, to those an inch long, &c. These fish I feed with crumbs of bread, hominy, shreds of meat, and the entrails of fowls, pigs, birds, rabbits, &c. clomped fish.

I am very sanguine of success and hope ere long, not only to be able to report the fact, but to furnish my table constantly with this now rare delicacy in this region. It strikes me, Mr. Editor that every planter ought to have this necessary (for it will prove a necessary as well as a luxury to have an abundance of fresh fish always at command) about him, especially when it can be had for so small an outlay of labor and money.

As the propagation of fish now exciting a good deal of attention will you be so good as to publish such facts occasionally, as you may find in your exchanges, calculated to throw light upon the subject, and oblige

P. S.—If any more of your subscribers are disposed to try their luck in this line, I will take pleasure, if I succeed, in furnishing them next spring with a start from my pond.

Winnsboro Register.

FISHING WITH A STEEL TRAP.—There is at present a good business doing in hardware, in this city.—One of our merchants, who has an eye to the interest of the trade, has invented a new mode of catching blackfish, viz with a steel trap. It has proved so successful an operation, that all our fishermen are providing themselves with steel traps; and the demand for that article is now greater than the supply! The instrument used is of the old fashioned sort, with iron teeth closing together.

The modus operandi is decidedly unique. The trap is set and baited, properly provided with a sinker, and let down into the water. An ominous click below denotes the amusement at hand; the fish attempts to steal the bait, but immediately the trap telescopes up the fish, presto! he is drawn up to the surface—often three at a time, and at the rate of one a minute. The fish is then returned for one day's sport are reported at above one hundred! This is certainly an age of progress and steel traps. Where is Izak Walton?

New Haven Register.

Indolence is a stream which flows slowly, but yet undermines the foundation of every virtue.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Intelligence.]
INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Distressing intelligence, Emigrant train Council Bluffs, Friday, June 8, 1855.—On Saturday, a Mr. Gallinau, a Frenchman, arrived here from Sergeant's Bluffs, and states that "Four Bears," the chief of the Kettle Band of Sioux, had had just come in, bringing with him thirty lodges; that they left the main body of Sioux at Bear Creek 300 miles west of Fort Laramie, twenty-five days since, coming, and that at that time the Sioux had 100 waggons, plenty of flour and meat; twenty women and children and among them two negro women. From this we think they must have taken a Mormon train bound from Salt Lake to Bear Creek, where we know they intended making a settlement this Spring. Nothing was said of seeing white men among them, and we have no doubt they were all killed. Four Bears is in favor of peace, has been to Washington, and knows the power of the whites and finding his nation determined on war, has come with his small band.

Gallinau has for a wife a daughter of Four Bears, and says he does not think this later-in-law would deceive him. Besides, Mr. Yaviet and all the French here believe the report, and they have the best means of information.

The emigrants who passed here three or four weeks since have hardly had time to get beyond Fort Laramie, and we do not know of any leaving Independence or St. Joseph.

Of course we shall feel no evil effects of this war more than any other part of the country. In a pecuniary point of view it will scatter a great deal of money through Western Iowa. The country here is full of corn, cattle and horses, and Uncle Sam will soon make a great draft on them.—Nothing less than 10,000 men can make successful war on the Sioux, and such a body cannot be supported in the wilderness except at an immense expense. The Florida war will be mere child's play.—We will no longer see the statement of \$20,000,000 surplus in the Treasury.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. CANROBERT PELISSIER AND PICTON.

A Parisian correspondent writes to the New York Courier & Enquirer:

"Now—credible though it may appear—all this has taken without the slightest suspicion of Canrobert's personal courage—of which indeed, he had given, on several occasions, unmistakable evidence. The fact is, that he wanted that devil in him which Ney, and Murat, and Hoche, and Angeran, and Kleber, and Lasalle, and Pajol, and Exelmans, and even Westermann had, and which Pelissier has. Canrobert would lead a charge and mount a breach as fearlessly as Pelissier, but he would not calmly and unrelentingly suffocate in a cave as Pelissier did, twelve hundred human beings, of all ages and both sexes. Brave as Hoche, Moreau, or Kleber, Pelissier has not their humanity. Daring, remorseless, bloody, he is I fear, 'the man' for the occasion. If he possesses talent, and he live, he will occupy a distinguished place in history.

"There is a remarkable similarity in his character to that of Sir Thomas Picton, whose dash and courage atoned for his less amiable qualities. Pelissier is the Zouave of those dare-devils, the Zouaves, as Picton was of those wild Irishmen, the Connaught Rangers, (the 86th regiment of British infantry) and whom I wonder why he dignified with the title of 'Connaught Robbers.' Ye—everybody but 'wards,' he used to say to them, and yet when he joined the British army in June, 1815, immediately before the battle of Ligny, those identical Connaughtmen rushed upon him, kissed him—yes, kissed his horse and his trappings—such was the respect they held him in because of his intrepidity.

"Like Pelissier, there was a blot in Picton's escutcheon—inhumanity. The name of the tortured victim of his cruelty—Louis Caldon—sullies as the smoke of the Duran obscures the glory of Pelissier.

"Like the delight of the 'Connaught Rangers' when Sir Thomas Picton joined the British army four days before the battle of Waterloo, the ecstasy of the Zouaves, at the arrival of their idol, Gen. Pelissier is unbounded."

The journeymen printers of Cincinnati have formed themselves into a military company, being the first organization of the sort in the United States. A more intelligent and reliable body of men for military service than the printers, probably could not be collected.

"The victory is not always to the strong," as the boy said when he killed a skunk with a brick-bat.

NAMES & NUMBERS OF PRECINCTS & BEATS.

1. Jacksonville, 2. 1 175 213 305 245 282 216 1047 1 081 3 1731

2. Alexandria, 1 4 175 333 457 328 497 290 1542 832 2374

3. June Bug, 2 80 140 229 129 118 180 606 153 759

4. Maddox, 1 50 128 219 140 214 151 724 165 889

5. Iron Works, 3 100 135 200 135 228 122 680 1 218 698

6. Olathee, 6 117 266 389 229 327 253 1197 263 1 161

7. Colvin's, 6 175 265 392 277 410 204 1348 136 1479

8. Allen's, 2 60 167 234 125 139 136 684 1 182 870

21. Sul Springs, 1 40 102 148 98 132 87 455 72 827

ADDED, 3 25 952 1749 2573 1699 2372 1047 8288 3 2702 4 10894

Burning of a Negro Alive.

A few days since, Miss Thornton an interesting young girl, residing near Gaston, Ala., was most brutally murdered by a slave. Immediately after the murder and detection of the negro, his immediate punishment was seriously contemplated by the people of Sumpter county, but after mature deliberation, the law abiding citizens delivered him into the custody of the proper officers, and he was committed to prison.

At the last term of the circuit court of Sumpter county, the attorney appointed by the court in the discharge of his duty moved for change of venue to Green county. The Judge as the motion was sustained by the proper affidavit, granted the application.

On Wednesday, the 23 ult., the citizens of South Sumpter assembled on the grounds of the Judge, and after having pledged themselves to sustain each other, a portion of them proceeded to Livingston, and took the miserable criminal by force from the jail where he was confined.

On Friday following, after the preparations they had carried him to the spot where he was cruelly murdered, his innocent victim and burnt him alive at the stake.

About three thousand persons were present who witnessed, with various emotions, the dreadful spectacle.

"We were present," says the editor of the Marion (Miss.) Republican, "but we hope we may never again witness a scene like it. The pyre was composed of several cords of lightwood, in the centre of which was a green willow stake selected in consequence of inextinguishability by fire.

On the top of the lightwood the criminal was placed and securely chained to the stake. While in this situation he confessed his guilt stating that he had no accomplice, that he was actuated by lust alone, that he had attempted to violate her person, but had failed, and to conceal the attempt he had cruelly murdered her by beating the poor innocent creature with a stump, that while he was doing this she implored him to carry her home to her father and that she would conceal the violence he had inflicted. He then left her but soon returned, and after again beating her he concealed the body in the very hole where the stake was planted at which he suffered.

"After this confession was made the match was applied and in a moment the devouring flames enveloped the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful agony and horrible contortions, set up an involuntary howl of horror. His sufferings though excruciating, were short; in a few minutes the flames had enveloped him entire revealing a new and then he finally swayed his body like a demon of fire, grinning as it fell in triumph, at his tormentors. Soon after this the burning flesh and charred skeleton of this human devil who thus deliberately perpetrated so foul a crime. The horrible outrage was fearfully avenged, and though the heavens were reeking with the stench of burning flesh, yet justice was satisfied; the act of retribution was inflicted as nearly as could be, while the example made of this wretch had, no doubt, a salutary effect upon the two thousand slaves who witnessed his execution."

From the Con. de St. Hyacinth Canada. A certain man, who had not been particularly fortunate in his affairs, went to a foreign country in the hope of bettering his condition but all his enterprises failed, and in the end he found himself more poor and embarrassed than ever. In his emergency he went to consult an old man who was famed in his neighborhood for his wisdom and goodness, and had before him the unhappy condition in which he found himself, and the sort of fatality which followed his steps everywhere. After many questions as to how he had managed his business, and to his personal habits, the old man at last asked him if he owed nothing to his printer, and if he had always paid regularly or the papers for which he had subscribed. The ruined man relieved for a moment, and answered "Yes, I owe for several years subscription to a paper I formerly received, but I had entirely forgotten so insignificant a debt." An insignificant debt, replied the old man? "know, sir, that a man who does not pay for his paper will never succeed in his business. I am old, I have seen many men ruin themselves; many men remain nearly stationary with regard to their fortunes. I have always marked, without a single exception, that those persons who remained in the same condition of life, were those who did not pay for their paper; till the end of the year those who grew rich were those who always paid for their paper in advance, and those who were ruined and never got up again, were persons who never paid

for their newspapers. Believe in my long experience of men and things, and do not delay to pay what you owe the publisher of your paper." The man whose business and fortune had always been so bad, followed the advice of the wise and good old man, and from that very moment Providence did not cease to favor his enterprises. This is an example of success which it is certainly as beautiful as it is easy to imitate.

It is proposed in England to destroy Sebastopol by means of detonating silver, a compound whose explosive power is forty times greater than that of gunpowder. There is to be a large steamer for the manufacture of gas; and then a balloon is to be sent up, with a four hundred weight cask of detonating silver slung to the car. The motion of the balloon is to be partially regulated by coils of wire rope in two small steamers; and when the machine is directly over the devoted city, aerostat is to cut off the cable, which is to explode on alighting, and spread desolation on all sides. "The artillery, batteries, and men," says the enthusiastic suggestion, "will all be blown into the air for a radius of one hundred yards in diameter; the gunpowder or shells in the vicinity will add to the devastation."

DIVERSITY.—There are many instances in which matter has been divided into almost incredible minuteness.—Gold has been hammered so thin, that 360,000 leaves are required to make an inch in thickness. 360,000 leaves will make 2,600 volumes of 200 pages each, so that in the small space of one inch our little readers might have a library containing as many volumes as the Wilmington Library.

The relative position of the heavenly bodies as seen through a telescope, are marked by fine lines of wire, that cross each other at right angles. It is necessary that these wires should be exceedingly fine, otherwise they would magnify the eyes, and they would render them impracticable to the purpose. The spider's web was formerly used, but as the power of the glasses was very much increased, these were found to be too coarse.

In the early part of the present century Dr. Wolfston succeeded in obtaining wire for this purpose that did not exceed the 18,000th of an inch in diameter. It is said that a quantity of this wire equal in bulk to a common rifle ball would reach from New York to New Orleans. This wire is made of platinum, and the process by which it was made is very ingenious. The Dr. had platinum wire drawn out as fine as possible, and then drawn through the axis of a small glass tube, into which small silver was poured. The silver and platinum now formed one wire which was again drawn out as fine as possible. The whole was next put in nitric acid which dissolved away the silver but left the platinum wire so fine that it could not be seen with the naked eye. The organized wire affords still more striking evidence of the extreme divisibility of matter.

The blood which flows in the veins of animals, not as it appears to be, a uniform fluid, but is composed of small red globules floating in a transparent fluid called serum. In the human species, the diameter of these globules is about the 4000th of an inch, and consequently in a drop of blood that would hang suspended from the point of a fine cambric needle, there would be no less than a million of these globules. But animals have been discovered that have smaller than these globules; if these have globules of blood that bear the same proportion to the size of their bodies, as the globules of our blood do to the size of our bodies, by what process of calculation shall we arrive at numbers sufficiently expressive to convey an accurate idea of the minuteness of these globules?—Delaware Journal.

A WORD TO BOYS.—Who is respected?

It is the boy who conducts himself well, who is honest, diligent and obedient in all things. It is the boy who is making an effort continually to respect his father, and obey him whatever he may direct to be done. It is the boy who leaves no effort untired to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom every day, who busy and active in endeavoring to do good acts towards others. Show me a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who respects his father, who applies himself diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards others; and if he is not respected, and such things as truth in this world, no member of boys, and you will be respected by others, and grow up to become useful men.

TERMINAL DEATH.—On yesterday morning, a German stranger, journeying to Ohio with a load of bread under his arm, came to his death on the wharf in a sudden and most singular manner. He was walking along towards the mail

boat when the lead line of coal boats, that were dropping down along the shore to enter the canal, struck him on the breast, knocking him to the earth as if he was shot, killing him instantly. The line had caught under a lot of barrels of salt on the wharf, and just as the unfortunate man was approaching the line it cleared itself from the barrels and struck him. The force was so great that his breast bone, just where the rope struck, was crushed in.

Louisville Courier.

MRS. LEVERT IN SPAIN.—OPINIONS OF THE UNITED STATES BY A MEMBER OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

The last heard of Mrs. Levert Octavia Walton Levert, of Mobile, now on the "grand tour" of Europe, she is in Italy. While at Madrid, an incident occurred to her, peculiarly flattering to her pride as an American citizen, which she thus relates in a private letter to a friend, an extract of which is published in the New Orleans Picayune.

The Escurial is sixteen miles from Madrid, yet it seems in a far off "distant" world, away from any busy capital. But no description can give you a palpable idea of it. The Bourbon line of Spanish kings preferred St. Ildefonso as a palace! Lamentable evidence of their maxims! On the day of the arrival at Madrid, we dined at the Mesa Redonda—the "Table d'Hon." Nearly all the persons present were members of Las Cortes, and their conversation was consequently upon the theme of the morning's debate—the formation of a new constitution. One of the members, to whom all listened in wrapt attention, was giving his views on the subject, and his peroration was uttered with the enthusiasm of a devotee, & in utter unconsciousness of the propriety of any American. "In truth," he exclaimed, "there is on the earth but one model government—but one that we should strive to imitate, for it is the one alone worthy of man in his majesty! It is the government of the United States!"

No words can tell you the glow of pride and exultation which thrilled my very soul, and sent the warm blood into my cheeks. My eyes must have told my delight, for the speaker, catching their glance instantly continued as he looked on me, "The Spaniards must be an American."

You can fancy how rapidly we then all became acquainted, and with what seeming pleasure they questioned of, and listened to, everything respecting my beloved country. Oh! it is a glorious thing to be an American. There is a spell about the word that commands affection, as much as respect, from the high as the lowly.

Our enterprising fellow citizens, Messrs. Harrington & Barnes, have just commenced running a tri weekly line of nine passenger coaches from this place to Whitesburg, on the Tennessee river ten miles this side of Huntsville, there connecting with the double-daily line to that place, and to Winchester, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad; and connecting at this place, with the daily passenger train of cars to Selma, and with steamboats to Mobile and New Orleans, making this the most desirable and considerably the quickest route from Nashville to New Orleans. The proprietors of this line will also carry passengers to and from the Blount Springs. We can confidently say to all those wishing to travel between these places, that they may rely upon being safely and expeditiously conveyed through this route. The coaches are new and comfortable, the teams good and the drivers sober, gentlemanly and accommodating.

Montevideo Herald.

A Lucky Boy.—The following appeared a few days since in the Norfolk (Va.) News:

"An orphan boy, named Henry Miller, residing in this city, some time last March purchased a lottery ticket in the Southern Military Academy Lottery, at Montgomery, Ala., to which place he sent for it, for which he paid \$2.50—the only money he had in the world. He did not receive the drawing as soon as he expected, and gave up all hope of ever receiving any return for his invested capital. Judge of his surprise, when he received last week a letter from Samuel Swan, the manager, announcing that his ticket had drawn \$4,000. He has already come into possession of his splendid prize, and has placed it in the Fells Point Savings Institution."

RESOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dalley, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favor heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Making Business, in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE low, the following articles: **Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.**

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
Jan. 9, 1855.—y

W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

Office at Jacksonville, Ala.
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—ly.

JOHN L. THOMSON, THOMAS HAYDEN
THOMSON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Jan. 10, '54.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store
February 25, 1852.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

Thankful for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS, Buck, Beaver, and Cass' soft fancy Hats various colors. Campaign hats, Lehigh, Mandarin and Panama hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do, Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats, Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lake BONNETS, Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers, Silk, Gingham and Cotton **UMBRELLAS**, Flowers, Tablis and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

FOSTER & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
Will practice in copartnership in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and Cherokee.

Address JOHN FOSTER, Jacksonville, Ala.
J. E. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff, May 15, 1855.—ly.

BENTON STEAM
MILLS.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.

We solicit patronage of the public generally.

J. A. McCampbell & Co.
Feb. 20, 1855.—ly.

Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line.

30,000 lbs Prime Bacon now in Store.

5,000 lbs Prime Leaf Lard now in store.

Large Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Depot.
Rome, Ga., May 29, 1855.

WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!!
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,
ON THE
Public Square

a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture, of the very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine cheap FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.
N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.

February 27, 1855.—ly.

BOUNTY LAND!
The undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services: Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres, and those who have received less than 160, to additional bounty, making, with that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an early day. Those who call on us shall be promptly attended to.

Address **TURNLEY & DAVIS,**
Jacksonville, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY,
March 20, 1855. Centre, Ala.

House and Furniture
PAINTING.

The citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

Execute all Orders for Painting, in the neatest, most fashionable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All **OIL PAINTING** warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.
Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.
T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.
March 6, 1855

To Merchants and Physicians!!
Atlanta Drug Store.

The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants & Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of **Pure Drugs**, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as **soaps, Colognes**, and Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.

H. A. RANSAY.
Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m
* * * Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican, Jackson Times (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southern, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY!
KROLLERION!

FOR CURLING THE HAIR!
For many years it has been the object of deepest study with chemists and others, to produce a fluid that, applied to the hair, would cause it to wave and curl equal in beauty to the natural curl.

THE KROLLERION is the only article ever offered to the world that will effect this most desirable object. But three or four applications are necessary to curl the hair much as may be desired, and for any length of time. From the many testimonials of those who have used it, the subscriber does not hesitate to warrant the KROLLERION to give satisfaction, and prove as recommended in all cases.

The recipe for making, with full directions for use, will be sent on the receipt of one dollar, post paid. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents.

Direct to **H. A. FREEMONT,**
Warren, Trumbull Co., O.
April 24, 1855.—8m.

Wool Carding.
The subscriber is now ready to accommodate his old patrons, and begs leave to inform them that he has got new cards, and feels that he can satisfy all who will bring their wool, in good order. He has also got a machine for picking out the burrs—at his old stand on cane creek, two miles above Morris Mills.

J. W. EZELL.
April 24, 1855.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

The subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes, From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also **BUGGYS** of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also **ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS**, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing **THRASHING MACHINES**, both Spike & Windmill-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; **Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes, &c.** any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO.
E. G. MORRIS, HIRAM HICKS,
J. R. LOYN,
July 23, 1854.—ly.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.
COME AND TRY US.

The subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. Isaac G. Morris, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors, and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp horse will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.

Morrisville, July 18, 1854.
E. G. MORRIS.

LAW NOTICE.
SAMUEL H. LIKENS,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

Will practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Schina and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.
April 11, 1854.—ly.

The Practice of Medicine,
In its Various Departments,
BY
DR. W. W. ANDERSON,
In Benton County, 7 miles east of Arabacoochee, Randolph Co., Ala.
May 1, 1855.—ly.

A TEACHER WANTED, in Township 17, Range 11, Randolph County, Ala.

Applicants will apply to
R. G. BARNES, Esq.,
COL. Z. G. ROBERTS,
A. H. ORRHOW.

Whitley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Discharges, Stricture, Weakness, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undiminished in its intensity, and sap the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who wait up every day in agony like this, and fill the papers with glowing falsehoods, do well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be so easily misled in the selection of a remedy in these distinguished physicians in the country, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the young race to untimely graves, thus blighting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit every body, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetters, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial disease, have been entirely recovered in the journals of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that has been devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in eradicating some of the most inveterate diseases, that the glands of the system are capable of harboring.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS are sold by all the principal Dispensaries, and Dealers every where. All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent, receive immediate attention.

June 26, 1855.—ly.

TALLASSEE HATCHEE
Male and Female School.

The second session of the above institution will commence on the second Monday in June, and continue twenty-one weeks.

Terms of Tuition.
Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic, \$6 00
The above continued with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c. \$8 00
The above continued, with Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry & Logic, \$10 00
The Languages & Mathematics will be taught, if required at \$16 00

The undersigned flatters himself that with sixteen years experience in Georgia, and one session at this institution, attended with success, will secure to him a liberal patronage.

J. S. LASSITER,
Mrs. Lassiter, Assistant.
May 29, 1855.—ly.

SAMPSON W. HARRIS,
Democratic candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, will address the people at the times and places following:

COOSA COUNTY.
On Saturday 16 June, at Nixburg.
Wednesday 25 June " Wagonville.
Friday 27 " " Rockford.
Monday 30 " " Wetumpka.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.
On Wednesday 29 June at Weaverville.
Friday 22 " " Ironside.
Thursday 21 " " Louisa.
Saturday 23 " " Wedowee.
Monday 25 " " Arabacoochee.

BENTON COUNTY.
On Wednesday 27 June at Oxford.
Thursday 28 " " White Plains.
Friday 29 " " Cross Plains.
Saturday 30 " " Jacksonville.
Monday 2 July " Alexandria.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
On Tuesday 3 July at Greencourt.
Wednesday 4 July at Ashville.
Friday 6 " " Springville.
Wednesday 18 " at Collins & Robinson's Store.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
On Saturday 7 July at Trussville.
Monday 9 " " Elyton.
Wednesday 11 " " Jonesboro.

SHELBY COUNTY.
On Friday 13 July at Montevallo.
Saturday 14 " " Columbiana.
Monday 16 " " Harpersville.

TALLADEGA COUNTY.
On Monday 18 June at McDonough's.
Friday 20 July " Eastadega.
Saturday 21 " " Talladega.
Monday 23 " " Risser.
Tuesday 24 " " Fayetteville.

The papers of the District will please copy.

Jacksonville Male Academy.
J. H. CALDWELL, Principal.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 30th July next.

Terms the same as last session.
June 5, 1855.

C. C. PORTER
Resident Surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Ala.

COLLEGIATE Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready; and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (Rome) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils hereupon his own parents and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This most arduous and responsible field of labor, the undersigned, eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in the arduous and responsible field of labor, and to be overthrown by the breath of the slanders.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so called female Colleges of the day.

S. FOUCHIE, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. B. CALDWELL, Instructor in French Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

Mrs. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mrs. B. F. BARRELL, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.
To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any of the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$25.00 for the school year—or \$150 for the Spring term of six months. Board in good families can be had at \$10 per month. Tuition in the College department \$20 per year. French \$25. Drawing \$20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin than most other institutions. Music \$30 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be \$10 for the Spring and \$12 for the Fall term.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city, Wm. Perk, Esq., of Cedar Town, Polk Co., Mr. R. Right, Esq., of Cherokee Co., Ala.

NEW STAGE LINE
FROM
Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of Coaches, leaving four horse Post Coaches, as is now running and permanently established between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Railroad, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Lexington, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad) being only six days' ride, or six hours run on the fast steamers which pass daily to either of the above points. Whitesburg (the Huntsville landing) is only 30 miles by the river, and the splendid line of four horse coaches over a Macadamized road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accompanying drivers; it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 21 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangements are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrive Jacksonville same days, at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock A. M., arrive at Guntersville same days at 10 1/2 p. m.

Pass from Guntersville to Jacksonville, 26. To Talladega 89. Montgomery 814. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—ly.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business committed to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 1853.—y.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Mason and Western, Eastern and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travellers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.

JAMES LOYD,
June 1, 1852.—y. Proprietor.

Bounty Land.
The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.

J. A. McCampbell,
April 3, 1855.

CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

The subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing this

Improved Cottage Bedsteads. These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted

CHINCH PROOF. All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

Feb. 13, 1855.

To Bounty Land Claimants. The undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1855, Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.
March 27, 1855.

Money Wanted!!
All persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnally, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give.

A. G. & J. F. NUNNELLY.
April 3, 1855.

A large lot of good Pine lumber building (nearly all dry) on hand for sale by
MORRIS, HICK & CO.
Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Blacks, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

PRICES.
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00
Hack & two horses " 5 00
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1 00

Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT.
April 3, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend to all business committed to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.

April 4, 1854.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 29th day of May, 1855, on the estate of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN SPENCER, Adm'r
de bonis non with the will annexed.
June 5, 1855.

To Miners and Farmers.

Doct. Hines, and Prof. Deary of the Georgia Scientific Institute, inform the mining and Agricultural community, that they have established at Rome, Floyd county, Ga., a complete laboratory for the chemical examination and analysis of all kinds of metallic substances, earths, fertilizers, &c. The fees are as follows:

For assaying of any one mineral, \$5
For an analysis (quantitative) of the same, 10
For each ingredient in a compound substance, 10
For analysis or assay of gold, tin or silver, 20
For all other operations not above specified, moderate rates.

All specimens to be sent free of expense to J. W. Hicks & Co's Drug Store, Rome, with name of locality, specimens of accompanying rocks, deposit from which extracted, and weighing if possible at least one quarter of a pound. The preparation of fine Medicines, of pure Chemicals, &c. will also be attended to.

N. B. The fee will always be exacted previous to the report being made.
Feb. 20, 1855.—2m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JULY 24, 1855.

Whole No. 972

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
foregoing rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

Fare Reduced!
Cabin Passage from Charleston to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
NASHVILLE, M. HENRY,
500 Tons, Commander.
MAISON, W. FOSBER,
200 Tons, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, S. C. TERRELL,
200 Tons, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,
600 Tons, Commander.
Leave Albany, Wednesday evening
Wednesday and Saturday, after-
noon, after the arrival of the
Carrs from the South & West.
These Steam Ships were built expres-
sly for the line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous conductors,
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight, or passage, having
elegant State Room accommodations,
apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20 00.
Steerage, \$8 00.
November 7, 1854.

FEVER & AGUE
OR
CHILLS AND FEVER.
CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL
CURE IT.
AMONG the thousands of pre-
parations of all kinds now scat-
tered throughout the country, every
one knows that of them all, not
one in ten is worth anything.
Knowing this to be the fact, we
hesitate somewhat in introducing
Champion's Pills to the Public.
But that which is deserving patronage
should receive it, and we thus
introduce to your attention the
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,
which we do think worthy of pub-
lic favor. They have now been
before the people of the South and
West for sixteen years, and we do
not know of a single instance where
they have failed to effect a standing
cure when taken in sufficient quan-
tity and according to the direc-
tions.
They also stand unrivalled in
other fevers originating in the same
causes, and are perfectly safe being
entirely vegetable.
Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills
as a Cathartic and general Physic,
stand without a superior, acting by
their different components upon the
Stomach, Liver, Bowels and
Blood, and are especially beneficial
in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,
Inhabitant Costiveness, Sick Head-
ache and Sick Stomach, etc.; to-
gether with all that class diseases.
Also entirely, purely and positively
vegetable.
SOLD BY
Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville,
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,
D. M. Walker, Mt. Pulke,
Cunningham and Clark,
Caloma,
and by agents at Gaylesville
Turkey Town Dublin, and other
places.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,
Belleville, Ill.
Haviland Hargis & Co. and Cohen
and co, Charleston.
Haviland, Kiskey and company,
Augusta.
John Wright and company, New
Orleans.
J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-
ville, Ky.
April 27, 1855—6m.

Notice to Capitalists.
Cotton Factory
FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale a
Factory of 1,000 Spindles, all in
good order and of the very best
construction. Said Machinery be-
ing thrown out to give place to a
Gin Manufactory, which the pro-
prietor thought more profitable in
this section of country. There is
no doubt in the mind of the sub-
scriber, but that the Cotton Manu-
facturing business would pay well
in Alabama or Mississippi, and he
is willing to hold an interest, if the
right kind of Company can be got
up. For further particulars, ad-
dress me at Rock Mills, Hancock
Co. Georgia.
W. J. WILSON.
June 5, 1855.—2m 1mo.

10,000 Acres
Of Land Warrants wanted by the
undersigned, for which a fair price
in cash will be given.
J. A. McCAMPBELL.
June 26, 1855.—1c.
JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
WILL promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this, and
adjoining counties.
March 7, 1855.—1c.
JOHN R. STANFORD, ALBERT G. PIERCE,
STANFORD & PIERCE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
And General Dealers in
Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;
BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,
RALE ROPE, WINES,
LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.
ROME, GEORGIA.
* * All kinds of Country Produce,
Provisions, &c., bought and sold,
or received and sold on Commission.
REFERENCES.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., Charleston.
O. J. Chaffee,
Hend & Williams, Augusta.
J. & S. BONES & Co., Augusta.
May 29, 1855.—1c.

The Practice of Medicine,
In its Various Departments,
BY
Dr. W. W. ANDERSON,
In Benton County, 7 miles east of
Arbacochee, Randolph Co., Ala.
May 1, 1855.—1c.
Whitney & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in the
Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.
Jacksonville Male Academy.
J. H. CALDWELL, Principal.
THE exercises of this Institution
will be resumed on Monday the
30th July next.
Terms the same as last session.
June 5, 1855.
C. C. Porter,
Resident Surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Ala.

JACKSONVILLE
CHEAP STORE.
STILES & ROWLAND.
WE are now in receipt of the
Latest and most Fashionable
Styles of
Spring & Summer
GOODS,
Comprising every article neces-
sary for Ladies' wear—Barages,
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,
of all kinds. A select stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Dresses, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice
selection of WAREHOUSES and fine
JEWELRY.
But the best of all an abundance
of
GROCERIES,
Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Fish, and every thing that can be
called for in that line; all offered
at prices as low as can be bought
elsewhere. You will find it your
interest to give us a call.
STILES & ROWLAND.
April 17, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect.
POST OFFICE, BOME, GA.
\$20,000
Wanted, by the undersigned Twen-
ty Thousand Dollars worth of land
warrants for which liberal cash
prices will be paid. I can be found
at all times at the counting room of
Messrs. Woodward & White, Jack-
sonville Benton County Ala.
DANIEL T. RYAN.
June 26, 1855.—3m.

POETRY.
THE BRIGHT SUMMER-TIME.
We met in a region of gladness,
We met in the beautiful bowers,
Where the wanderer loses his sadness,
Mid blossoms, and sunbeams, and flow-
ers
Around us, sweet voices were breathing
The songs of a far distant clime;
Above us, in garlands were wreathing
The buds of the bright Summer-time.
That vision of fairy-land never
Can fade from my heart or my sight,
It casts on my pathway for ever
Its sparkles of magical light;
I still hear the harp's joy measure,
Still scent the faint bloom of the lily,
Oh! years cannot banish one pleasure
I felt in the bright Summer-time!

AN ANGEL IN THE WAY.
This very chaste effusion, originally
appeared in Fraser's Magazine of last
January. It is one of those very pure
classical productions, which now and
then, and without any great intervening
interval, appear in that able and distin-
guished periodical. The author of it, is
manifestly a man of extraordinary poet-
ic talent. The lesson it imparts would,
if generally adopted, improve on the world
a system of morals, which would tend to
its advantage—its happiness, and its
glory:
Fair the downward path is spread,
Love and Light thy coming greet,
Flowers are growing 'neath thy feet.
Mirth and Sin, with tossing head,
Wave thee on, a willing prey;
Yet an instant pause—there stands
An angel in the way.
Heed the heavenly warning—know
Fairest flowers thy feet may trip;
Fruit, that like the sunset glow,
Turn to ashes on the lip.
Though the joys be wild and free,
Even mortal eye can see
An angel in the way.

Will thou down in worldly pleasures
Will thou leave, like him of old,
Length of days and store of treasure,
Wisdom, glory, power and gold?
Life and limb shall still be waste,
Want shall gnaw thee day by day,
Sill to win thee God hath placed
An angel in the way.
Treading all on things that perish,
Shall a hopeless faith be thine?
Earthly bliss will thou cherish?
How before an earthly shrine?
Meet rebuke to mortal love
Yearning for a child of clay,
Death shall cross thy path and prove
An angel in the way.
When the prophet thought to sin,
Tempted by his heathen guide;
When a prince's grace to win,
Prophet lips would fain have lied,
Even the brute the same controlled,
Found a humor voice to say,
"Master, smite me not"—Behold
An angel in the way!

So, when Vice to lure her slave,
Whispers him down the shining track,
Spirit hands are stretched to save,
Spirit voices warn him back,
Heart of man to evil prone,
Chide not at thy sin's delay,
How these humbly down and own
An angel in the way.
Turn—Ah! if we would but pledge
ourselves to truth, as we do to some im-
aginary mistress, and think life too
short, because it abridges our time of
service, what a new world we should
have! Most men pay their vows to her
in youth, and go up into the dust of
life with her kiss warm upon their lips
and her blessing laying upon their hearts
like dew. But the world has lips less
clear and cheaper benefactions, and if
the broken truth-plight, with their hum-
ble village-mistress comes over them
something with a pang, she knows how
to banish away remorse and persuades
them are old age, that their young
enthusiasm was a folly and an indiscre-
tion.

From the London Times June 23.
FURTHER PER AMERICA.
The Battle of the 18th of June.
The intelligence of the unsuccess-
ful attack of the allied forces on the
Malakoff Tower and the Redan,
on the 18th of June, reached us
at so late an hour yesterday
morning that our own remarks on
the progress of the siege had al-
ready gone to press; and our read-
ers will have observed that, altho'
we were not acquainted with the
sinister reports already in circula-
tion, we were unwilling to place
reliance upon them until they had
received the unequivocal sanction
of official authority. The despatch
es which have since arrived, both
from Lord Raglan and Gen. Pelis-
sier, established beyond doubt that
the combined movements of the
allied armies recommenced on the
17th, and that early in the morn-
ing of the following day—a day
heretofore known to our military
annals by the lustre of victory—an

attack was made on the Redan and
the Malakoff tower, which was re-
pulsed with a heavy and grievous
loss on our side. The troops with-
drew into our own lines, effecting
their retreat in order, and not be-
ing harassed by the enemy; but
in the fearful struggle which took
place upon and within the works,
where a partial success was at one
time obtained, both French and
English were mowed down by the
means of defence, accumulated by
the enemy in the rear of the batte-
ries. We learn, with the deepest
pain, that the losses of the allied
forces are believed to be greater
than in any former action of the
war. Sir John Campbell, Col. Yea-
of the 7th Col. Shadforth of the
57th, and many other officers of
distinguished gallantry, fell in our
ranks; while the French have lost
two general officers and a vast
number of men in all branches of
the service.

This event is calculated to excite
the strongest national regret, from
the check it gives to the ardent
hopes which had been entertained
of immediate success, and from the
additional losses such a contest has
caused to both armies, yet it must
be borne in mind that in progress
of a long and difficult siege, there
is nothing extraordinary in the re-
pulse of one or more partial as-
saults.

This is, in fact, the first time
since the commencement of the
Crimean war, that our armies have
suffered any check in an important
combined operation. The Russians
have been repulsed a dozen times
during the siege, in their nocturnal
sorties and attacks on the French
and English lines, although our
works are incomparably weaker
than the Malakoff tower and the
Redan. Scarcely a siege of any
magnitude is to be found in any
military history in which the gar-
rison has not once or twice beaten
back the besiegers from its works.
The Russians made no less than
five attempts on Silistria, and were
five times defeated. The French
were killed in their first attack on
the Mamelon; though they are now
victoriously possessed of it. Our
sorrow at the failures, and especi-
ally at the sacrifices of gallant and
devoted men, which it has cost us
is at least unmingled with desper-
ency, although it seems we have
yet to learn the whole extent of the
resources of the place and the en-
emy to whom they are opposed.

We ventured yesterday, before
we were acquainted with this de-
plorable result of the attack of the
18th June, to express some sur-
prise and regret that measures had
not been taken to derive a more
immediate and complete advan-
tage from the capture of the Mam-
elon and the quarries in the attack
on the 7th.

We observed that "when these
outworks were carried, a compara-
tively small additional effort was
made to complete our success.—
The Russians were beaten, their
fire had slackened, their defenses
were injured, and even their fac-
tory parties had lost their accu-
tomed energy in repairing the dam-
age of the bombardment. One
would have thought that it might
have been easier to drive the assault
home at such a moment than to de-
fer the second half of the operation
to a future opportunity." We ven-
ture to quote our own words, be-
cause they anticipate with perfect
accuracy the danger which has
since become known to us with such
fatal certainty. The second half
of the operation was, or had become
the most difficult, and the interval
which elapsed between the 7th and
18th gave the Russians an oppor-
tunity to concentrate all their re-
sources against the impending at-
tack.

On the 7th, the number of men
engaged, at least on our side, was
comparatively small—not, we be-
lieve, over 1,000—and the losses
they sustained occurred chiefly in
the defence of their position during
the ensuing night. Even on that
day they had entered the Redan,
and succeeded in spiking 15 guns
there. Is it unreasonable to sup-
pose that if this detachment had
been supported by stronger reser-
ves, the Redan might at once have
been carried? On the other hand,
to defer the attack was to give the
Russians time to recover the moral
and physical advantages they had
already lost.

To this observation it may pos-
sibly be replied that, as the Redan
is commanded by the Malakoff
works, our success in the former
was contingent on that of the
French against the latter more el-
evated position, because the Redan
could not be held as long as the
fire of the Malakoff batteries could

be directed against it. We have
some reason to believe that this is
what actually occurred on the 18th
and that the British troops had
already carried the Redan, when
they found themselves exposed to
such a fire from the enemy's guns
in their flank and rear that, as Sir
T. Graham said, in his account of
the assault of San Sebastian, "No
man outlived the attempt to gain
that ridge;" and they were conse-
quently obliged to retire.

Some idea may be formed of the
appalling difficulties which the
French had to encounter at the
works round the Malakoff tower,
from the obstacles which foiled
their first attack on the 7th. The
first onset, as described by our cor-
respondents on that day, carried all
before it.

The French not only drove the
Russians out of the Mamelon, but
pursued them to the earthworks
abutting on the Malakoff tower.—
There they found themselves on
the brink of a huge ditch formed
by the excavation of the earth
works, and in the ditch a strong
abattis or palisade was erected,
through which they attempted to
force their way. The French troops
were extremely exposed; it is not
clear that any of the usual means
had been provided for affecting the
descent into the ditch, or for blow-
ing up the abattis; but the trench-
es were lined with Russians, and a
hand to hand battle ensued, which
ended in the French being driven
back, not only from the Malakoff
tower, but from the Mamelon it-
self, for they were hotly pursued
by the enemy, and, to complete
their danger, a mine was fired in
the Mamelon under their feet.

Nevertheless, after the struggle
the French troops reformed with
indomitable courage, returned to
the attack, and ultimately drove
the Russians from the Mamelon
altogether. Such were the prin-
cipal incidents of the combat of the
17th, which we must beg our read-
ers not to confound with those of
the 18th, as the latter are still very
imperfectly known to us; and it
must ever remain a doubtful point
whether, on the former occasion,
the result which had been obtained
could not have been turned to more
decisive results.

There is, further some difference
of opinion among military men,
and even between some of the most
eminent Generals of the French
army, as to the relative advantage
of proceeding against Sebastopol at
the present state of the siege by
way of assault or by field opera-
tions against the Russian relieving
army.

Our readers are aware that, as
far as the opinions of civilians at a
distance from the theatre of war is
entitled to any weight at all, our
judgment has always been strong-
ly expressed in favor of the field
operations. It has long been ob-
vious that, from the nature of the
resources and fortifications of Se-
bastopol, our fire has failed either
in silencing the guns of the enemy
or in making a practical breach.—
This being the case, an assault was
necessarily a very perilous and un-
certain operation, and even if suc-
cessful, must expose the troops to a
most furious resistance upon the
part of the garrison behind their
second line of defence. But, sup-
posing the Russian army in the
interior of the Crimea to be driven
back by the advance of the allied
forces from Eupatoria or elsewhere,
and the supplies and reinforcements
of Sebastopol to be stopped, the
reduction of the place becomes
merely a question of time, and af-
ter the siege it has already under-
gone, its means of defence must ere
long be exhausted.

The result of the attack of the
18th, conclusively demonstrates, if
any doubt was entertained of the
fact, the extreme difficulty of car-
rying by assault, works of the na-
ture of those which now defend
Sebastopol, even when the assault
is made by troops of the most dar-
ing courage, confident of their own
power to overcome every obstacle.
The fronts attacked do not appear
to be silenced, nor were the ap-
proaches carried to the foot of the
enemy's works. Under these cir-
cumstances the assaults were ex-
posed to a very heavy loss, and the
result was in favor of the defence
of the place. Fortunately, the al-
lied commanders have other means
at their disposal, which we trust
they will employ, to retrieve a
check which, though not discredit-
able to our arms, from the extra-
ordinary courage displayed by the
troops, is the most painful occur-
rence we had to record in the course
of the war.

Poor Adam found that Paradise
Was dark, when wanting woman's eyes.

POLITICAL.
MR. EDITOR:
Allow me to return to you my
grateful thanks for your kind indulgence
in permitting me to pen a few lines in
response to a communication which ap-
peared in the Republican on the 3d inst.,
over the signature of Vive La America.
Before proceeding, however, to answer
Mr. Vive La America, I would remark,
"en passant," that shortly after the first
communication, over the signature of S.
P. D., the scurrilous production over
the signature of A. P. Juvenile, ap-
peared, replete with contemptible balderdash
and low-flung personalities, evidencing
that the writer was far more skilled or
better versed in Billingsgate, than that
gentlemanly courtesy which should
stamp the correspondence between men
of honor. It is not my object to answer
or attempt to answer that communica-
tion, but as the author of Vive La America
assumes higher grounds, I deem it
my duty to speak in defense of my first
propositions and in answer to his objec-
tions thereto.

After reiterating the questions pro-
pounded by me, Mr. Vive La America
commences according to the regular tac-
tics of the Order, by asserting with Del-
phic ambiguity, "I do not profess to
know the secrets of Know-Nothingism,
(if it has any,) but I believe (?) I can
satisfy at least in part the honest of all
parties on the subject." If Mr. Vive La
America does not profess to know the
secrets of know nothingism, he comes
forward with very bad grace to enlighten
the honest of all parties on a subject
about which he acknowledges himself
totally ignorant. But notwithstanding
his disclaimer of any knowledge of the
subject, he leaps forth in the dark in true
Know Nothing style, by saying, "the
principles of the party (Hindoo?) have
been spread before the Country in all
its public Journals, and have been read
by thousands, yet, millions, all the way
from Maine to California, for the last two
or three years." I am not disposed to
cavil about an immaterial issue: the
time of the nativity of know nothingism,
is not the question before us; whence it
came and who are its godfathers is the
question. I am not ashamed to confess
my ignorance of the existence of the or-
der, until some time during the past year,
although I have been a regular reader
of the journals of the day.

My information on the subject is, that
it emanated from the visionary brain of
Ned Bantler, like the fabled Pallas
springing perfect from the brain of Jupiter.
That its first appearance was in the land
of horn gullies, wooden nutmegs and
hickory bacon-hams—the fruitful land
of notions and aims, and the hot bed of
Abolition.

The principles of this new order may
have been spread before the select few
beyond Mason & Dixon's line, and no
doubt many Northerners were fully in-
timated into all the secret objects, ends
and aims of the concern—we doubt but
that it was prudent that it should "sneak
while at Jericho," and gather strength
before it reached our shores. Sunny
South. Accordingly, we see State after
State wheeling into lines at the touch of
its mysterious wand and the vital pow-
ers of the "old guard," paralyzed by the
fusion of its contemptible aims, and the
vestiges of its torpid touch. Where are
the unshaken forefathers of Northern
Democrats, that nobly dared to stand
side by side, with the "Barons of the Con-
stitution, battling for the principles of
"equal and exact justice to all" in the
passage of the Nebraska and Kansas
Bill thereby expunging from the Nation-
al Statute books, that foul blot upon
the American escutcheon, the so-called
Missouri Compromise? With the ex-
ception of seven they have been politi-
cally buried in the tomb of the Capu-
lins.

"Bloodiest picture in the book of time."
They have been ostracized for their
manly support of the letter and spirit of
the American Constitution, and by the
very men who in the South profess to
be the "purifiers of the ballot-box."
"Heaven save the mark!"

Who will deny that the Know-Not-
things, possessing the power, or the bal-
ance of power, to have averted such cal-
amities, have sent to the United States
Senate, such men as Wilson, of Massa-
chusetts, Seward of New York, Durkee
of Wisconsin, Harlan of Iowa, Trumbull
of Illinois, and to crown the climax of
this abolition Pyramide, the notorious
John P. Hale, of New Hampshire; and
in order to stamp the infamy of their
deplorable acts with indelible disgrace
to the American name, and to leave to
Southern men "Not a single loop to hang
a doubt upon," Trumbull—the aboli-
tionist of Illinois, is caused to triumph
over the veteran Shields, for no other
reason, than that Shields was born in
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"Speak out like angels trumpet-tongued
Against the deep damnation of his tak-
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Gordon, battling side by side with and
for native Americans, proudly pointing
to the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of
our Country's glory, and exhorting true
Americans, native and naturalized, to
rally to the rescue! Yet, according to
the standard of this pseudo-American
organization, he is unworthy the suffrage
of these ultra-Washingtons, the modern
Know Nothings; although he is guilty
of no greater crime than was Andrew
Jackson, that of being an Irishman!

"Put none but Americans on guard
to-night," this slander upon the name
of Washington, Mr. Vive La America,
might have been the watch word of the
Know Nothing Legislature of Illinois on
the night of the election of the infamous
Trumbull, and the political butchery of
the gallant Shields, but it was never
penned by the "Father of his Country,"
as Judge Sparks, his historian, testifies.
Mr. Vive La America, who were the bet-
ter Americans, Lafayette, Hamilton,
Steuens, Pulaski, and Kosciuszko, who
had the misfortune to be born abroad,
but bearing of a weak people struggling
for the rights of man, nobly rushed to
the scene of conflict, and allied them-
selves on the side of liberty, or Conway,
Lee or an Arnold? who, though born
on our soil, proved traitors to their Coun-
try in the darkest hour of peril. Which
was the true American at the battle of
Camden, the native Gates, who led at
the first top of the Enemy's drum, or the
foreign DeKalb, who

"Gallantly did rush to meet the deadly
crash
Of glittering pike and fierce battalion,"
And fell covered with wounds and with
glory.
In defence of that glorious liberty so
many base ingrates of the present day
enjoy? Ah! Mr. Vive La America, the
time is come, when the foolery, the
trickery and the fun incident to the nov-
elty of the last Yankee notion have lost
their charm, and sensible men with one
accord admit that it is the true Ameri-
can, who possesses an American heart
an American soul, irrespective of the
place of his nativity.

It occurs to my mind with peculiar
force, that he, who cannot see the origin
of Know Nothingism at the North and
its identity with abolitionism, must dis-
card the evidences of his own senses.—
Mr. Vive La America, ask yourself can-
didly as a Southerner man, did you take
any interest in the triumphs of the ab-
olitionists above enumerated? As a con-
sistent K. N., did you rejoice in the elec-
tion of the abolitionists, Trumbull, over
the patriot Shields? Was it gratifying
to you, to know that the hitherto invic-
ible Democracy of the Granite State
had been crushed, by the blending of
all the contemptible aims of the North,
and John P. Hale, the deadliest foe to
the South, sent again to disgrace the
United States Senate, by his abolition
votes and speeches? Did you, as a
Southern man, rejoice when the divi-
dend of Virginia, that "Mother of States
and of Statesmen," rolled back the ter-
ribly tide of abolition and Know Nothing-
ism, on the memorable 24th of May, in
the triumphant election of the gallant
Henry A. Wise, one of Virginia's noblest
sons, whose eye never quail and whose
lip never quivers, when Southern rights
are to be maintained and Northern
aggression fearlessly encountered? And
now, Mr. Vive La America, who were
the chief mourners at the burial of "som,"
or the defeat of the Know Nothing
Flourish of Virginia? Were they the
Northern Democrats? No. Were they
the Southern Democrats? No. Were
they the Northern Whigs? The North-
ern whig party is merged into the aims
and has lost its national existence.—
Were they the Southern Whigs? No!
It would belie the position of a Stephens,
a Toombs, a Clingman and a Keer, a
Preston, a Jones, and a host of other
names to say so. But there is a party,
both North and South, that claim a na-
tional existence, and mourn the triumph
of the national Democrats in Virginia;
and that party, by whatever name it
may be called in secret convulse, is
known to outsiders by the name of
Know-Nothing. If this party then, has
a national existence, its principles (if it
has any) are deadly hostile to the South;
if it has no national existence, it is cer-
tainly hostile, on the score of sectionalism
—for whenever you find one section of
this Union arrayed, en masse, against
another, we may at once set our houses
in order, and prepare for a dissolution of
the Union. Yes! this glorious Union,
purchased by the lives of thousands of
the purest patriots the world ever saw,
whose sanguinary incense rose to the
altar of high Heaven, must totter to its
fall. The glorious deeds of a Washing-
ton, whether in the tented field or in the
Councils of the Nation—the sublime
statesmanship of a Jefferson—the patri-
otic zeal and iron firmness of a Jackson
—the military prowess of a Scott and a
Taylor, have all been in vain; if we
prove ourselves but the degenerate sons
of illustrious sires, if intoxicated with
the full fruition of liberty, we prove to
the crowned heads of Europe, the inca-
pability of the people for self govern-
ment.

But we are told that one of the great
objects of the Know Nothings, is to
"purify the ballot box." If this is to be
done upon the principle of the Cincin-
nati and Louisville RIOTS, the Lord
deliver us from such purification! Now,
will any man in his sober senses, contend
that intelligent men, in this enlightened
age, are willing to be governed by a
set of men whose meetings are secret,

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list

whose objects are secret, and who are themselves ashamed to acknowledge their connection with the Order, whose members are under solemn obligations to obey, under the privilege of previous investigation, or the exercise of personal discretion. The Jeffersonian doctrine is, that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed; but the Know Nothing doctrine is, to follow the "ipse dixit" of the chief without a why or wherefore.

The Constitution of the United States allows to each citizen the liberty of the tongue, the liberty of the conscience, and admits of no religious test as a qualification for, or inhibition of the tenure of any office within the gift of the people. Does this secret oath-bound Order, while it pretends that its votaries lay one hand upon the Constitution and grasp the stars and stripes, admit these principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, either in letter or in spirit? The common sense of every intelligent mind, whether within the pale of the Order or without its portals, must give a negative answer.

Catholic Maryland was the first State in this Union that proclaimed, by a Legislative enactment, the freedom of religious toleration within her borders, making her territory an asylum for the Baptist and the Quaker, against the persecutions of the bigotry of New England. But if her sons are Catholic they must now renounce the religion of their Fathers, or fall beneath the ban of the merciless proscription of these pickets of purity and paragons of perfection—the *so-called* native Americans.

Unpunished are her sons till they've learned to betray; Undistinguished live if they shame not their sires, And the torch that would light them to dignity's way, Must be caught from the pile where their Country expires."

Did the United Colonies, in the dark hour of their revolutionary struggle, suffer by the influx of a large Catholic force, headed by a Lafayette, and landed upon our shore just in time to achieve our independence and drive home the British Lion with a sudden growl?

Did the United States lose anything by the purchase of Florida from Catholic Spain, of Louisiana from Catholic France, of California, Utah and New Mexico from Catholic Mexico? Or would the Union of these States be imperilled by the acquisition of Catholic Cuba?

No man doubts the patriotism of another from the simple fact that he is a Catholic. Catholics, as well as Protestants, counteracted their services and fought against Catholic Mexico. But the object of this secret order is patent to the world, by its actions and not by its many Platforms, manufactured to suit every point of the compass. It is, but a desperate effort of agglomerated factions of broken down politicians to obtain the spoils of office. Politicians, whose principles pale before the glare of sunlight, and whose foul purposes depend for success upon the concealment of their real objects and designs. But the time is at hand, when the people in the majority of their might, will rule America by a strict construction of the written Constitution.

S. P. D.

THE PATRIOT.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1855.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. A. WINSTON.

FOR CONGRESS,
S. W. HARRIS,
OF COOSA.

W. B. MARTIN,
OF BENTON.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM H. BENTON, Esq., of Arkansas, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County, at the ensuing August election.

ELECTION TICKETS.

We are prepared to furnish at our own office, candidates for all the various offices with election tickets on reasonable terms, ready printed. Those who cannot conveniently apply in person, can order them by mail.

We invite especial attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Johnson and Steel, Grocers and Commission Merchants, Selma, Ala. The time is near at hand when the head of the Rail Road will be so near us as to turn all the cotton in that direction to seek a market at Selma and Mobile. Most of our planters and retail Grocers Merchants cannot then do better than to lay in their stocks of Groceries at Selma, and we presume too that they cannot do better at any other house than the reliable and accommodating one of Johnson and Steel.

We are requested to give notice that the Hon. S. W. Harris democratic candidate for Congress, will address the people at Bacchus Store, on Saturday before the election.

We would state for the satisfaction of those voters who may not have an opportunity to hear the Candidates on the stump, that we learn all the Democratic Candidates have pledged themselves to the support of the nominee of their party for U. S. Senator. This is right; there can be no success in an election of this sort, without unity and concert of action.

MALE ACADEMY.—We are requested to state that the Male Academy will be open for the reception of pupils on next Monday:—Pupils desiring to avail themselves of its benefits should be in attendance the first day of the term.

BACCHUS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—We have been favored by the Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, A. M. President of this Institution, located at Huntsville, Ala. with several copies of the annual Circular and Catalogue, from which we learn the following particulars; this deservedly popular Institute has been chartered by the State Legislature and in successful operation some years. The Institute Edifice is said to be the largest and most beautiful in the State, the rooms admirably arranged and so perfectly ventilated as to be a guarantee against disease from local cause. It has an able Faculty and Assistants in the Languages, Mathematics, English Literature and Music. There are three distinct Departments, Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate; and the scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 20 weeks each, without vacation between the sessions. Weekly reports of the recitations and deportment of every pupil for every day of duty in the term are regularly read in the Chapel, in the presence of all the officers and Pupils; and diplomas are awarded to pupils who pass satisfactory examinations on the prescribed course of study. The Moral Training and Manners of Pupils receives particular attention. A large and elegant set of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus had been ordered and will be opened by the 1st of September next.

Huntsville is a beautiful and healthy city, and an admirable location for such an institution; and from all we have learned from this Circular and other sources of information respecting the liberal and enlarged plans of its founders, this Institute well deserves the patronage heretofore extended, which we believe is destined to be greatly increased.

We expect to be able to say more of this Institute in a short time.

BACCHUS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—We learn that an affair occurred in a Grocery in White Plains on last Friday, during the speaking of the candidates, between a Mr. McWhorter and two young men, brothers, sons of Abraham Burns, in which one of the brothers was dangerously if not fatally stabbed behind the top of the shoulder to the depth of 8 inches, and the other had an artery of his arm severed. We did not learn the cause of quarrel, but have understood that it was not disconnected with, rum on both sides. We suppose the Demon of Drunkenness was thirsty, and must needs have another libation of blood.

We are sorry to hear, within the last few days, that several of our democratic friends have expressed dissatisfaction, because we have not thought it expedient to pursue a more violent or denunciatory course in the present political canvass; and some of them had even expressed fears, that we were about to leave the democratic party. We are not so vain as to hope that we can please every body in every thing; and had we been by nature possessed of an undue proportion of that sort of vanity, near thirty years of experience in a political newspaper would have long since dissipated it.

So far as our leaving the democratic party is concerned, we beg of those few friends who have expressed such fears, to discontinue them, until they can point to one single word, line or sentence, that we have either written, adopted, or endorsed that was in the slightest degree opposed to democratic doctrines or principles. We assure them we never have, and do not now entertain the slightest notion or desire of changing our political principles; and we do think that twenty years of consistent and unwavering devotion to these principles ought to have given us a better hold on their confidence. When we find other political principles embodied which we like better, and desire to enter the list of its advocates, we claim the privilege of being the first to announce it.

It is known here that causes have transpired, in which we took no part, and over which we could have no control, which have caused us to take what we believed to be the most practicable stand, in the Congressional election, to preserve the unity of the party. We cannot even enter into an explanation of those causes, without running the risk of hurting the feelings of many of our democratic friends and widening the breach which it has been our policy to heal. And we thought we had been sufficiently explicit in defining our position in the Governor's election. We

have placed the name of Governor Winston at our mast head, endorsed the sentiments expressed in his speeches at this place and White Plains, and expressed the opinion that they were in accordance with the views of a large majority of the County.

As to the Know Nothing or American party movement, we think that many Democrats have gone into it without any expectation or intention of changing their principles or associations, and who will cease to act with it, whenever they find it assuming a position antagonistic to those principles. Towards such we do not think it good policy to pursue an intolerant, proscriptive and abusive course. We do not think it right either, to denounce them as unworthy of all confidence, and excommunicate them from the party. According to our Avith metics, a party is not increased in strength by unnecessarily thrusting members out of its ranks. Some too perhaps have joined it with the intention of making it instrumental in promoting their political ends: Whilst on the other hand it is equally true, that some who have not joined it, are very willing to create a whirlwind of excitement in order that they may ride into office with none other than negative qualifications, even though this excitement and dissension might rend and destroy their party. There may be others who have deliberately determined to abandon their old party principles and associations. Be it so. They were free as Democrats while with us, let them freely depart. We from our very heart and soul despise all political intolerance, proscription and constraint. There is not one particle of true democracy or republicanism in them but: perhaps our detestation may be more pungent and pointed because we have more than once deeply suffered, personally, by political proscription from a portion of that party, to whose principles we were sincerely and heartily devoted, and whom we had faithfully served all our life, simply because we had united with a little humane and benevolent institution. But while we have thought proper to pursue a more mild and conciliatory course than some of our democratic contemporaries, with whom we have been invidiously compared, we may be permitted to plead in extenuation, that we have not like some of them, rushed into the opposite extreme. We have not crowded our columns with the letter and speeches of old Whig leaders, and just now found out for the first time, that there was always something noble and elevating in the old Whig party, and opened our arms to receive them, with the exclamation that some talented Whigs is worth a dozen Democrats.

Neither have we suddenly become the enclaves of the Roman Catholic Church, with all its despotic system of Confessionals, Nunciatures, Inquisitions, Tortures and Martyrdoms. At the same time, we think politicians ought to leave the Catholics and their system to the management and tender mercies of the Protestant Churches, which we hope will forever be a full match for them. But we know that all these extremes, which we claim to have avoided, are the result of overheard political excitement, which will pass away with the hour, and we are willing to forgive a forget very few of our democratic friends who are dissatisfied with our course, and who hope we have satisfied them, at least of the correctness of our motives; and we would say to all, let us be careful in these days of political surmise, suspicion and jealousy, not to denounce proscription and be the first to practice it; not to do injustice to candidates, our neighbors or our friends; and especially, be guarded against believing every report that may be circulated upon the eve of the election, when too late to be contradicted.

We believe the time is approaching, and is near at hand, when all sections and segments of parties, except the democratic, will be swallowed up by the two great sectional ones, of slavery and anti-slavery. The democratic party was the last to yield to the storm of Abolition fanaticism at the North, and then only at the sacrifice of their political lives. It is now chiefly confined to the South, and has a platform already erected, wide enough, long enough and strong enough for every true hearted Southern man. We expect, not to see that platform removed, but more fully and universally occupied.

Medical College of Georgia.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Medical Profession, Students of Medicine and the Public generally to the advertisement of the commencement of the twenty-fourth course of Lectures in the above named Institution at Augusta Ga. This College has been established for nearly a quarter of a century—has an able Faculty, not inferior to any in the Union—has collected at a cost of near sixty thousand dollars, all the appliances for a thorough Medical Education, and can appeal to more than seven hundred graduates, for the evidence of the thoroughness of the course of instruction therein imparted.

To the man who expects to practice medicine in the Southern country, where the diseases are so strikingly modified by its climate and many local influences, and no inconsiderable proportion of his practice among the colored population, a course of instruction in this or some other similar Southern institution, is almost if not altogether indispensable.

The location of the College is accessible and convenient to all portions of the Southern country, and the great advantages of its thorough course of instruction, can consequently be obtained upon more economical terms, than almost any other. This College has long been, and we hope may long continue to be a blessing to a large portion of the southern country, and ought to be its pride and boast, and by it universally and liberally patronized.

EXAMINATION.—The Examination of the pupils of the Jacksonville Female Academy came off on last Thursday and Friday. We do not propose to go into a detailed notice of the exercises, but simply to say, that they fully sustained the high reputation which this institution has acquired. We were glad to see that the examination was well attended, and that more than usual interest was manifested throughout. The large and constantly increasing number of pupils is a sure evidence of the worth and prosperity of the Academy. In fact there are few if any institutions of learning in the country where young ladies can acquire a more thorough extensive, and accomplished education than the Jacksonville Female Academy. It is looked upon with pride by all the friends of learning in the country, and has already accomplished great good in the cause of education.

To the Voters of Benton County.

Fellow Citizens:—The falling condition of my health, superinduced in part by the arduous labors in which I have recently been engaged, compels me, however reluctantly, to decline running as a candidate for the Senate. In retiring I beg leave to return my deep and heartfelt thanks to my many friends, for the assurances I have received of their kindness and support; and to assure the citizens of the county generally of my unfeigned devotion to their interests and welfare. I decline in the midst of flattering prospects of success, as I have ever enjoyed while a candidate in the County, and although it may be a source of disappointment to many friends, I hope the inexorable necessity by which I have been impelled, will be a sufficient apology to those for the course I have pursued.

ASA SKELTON.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor:—

The Senatorial canvass as conducted by Col. Hendrix and Yancy, has assumed a singular attitude. Instead of coming boldly up to the great issue as statesmen, and discussing the question of "State and National Rights," they are fighting for the Democratic Platform. They are disputing as to which is the better Democrat, Col. Yancy charges Hendrix with being the whig and Know Nothing candidate. Hendrix denies being a Know Nothing, and claims to be the better Democrat, and triumphantly asks Col. Yancy or any other living man to point to the time or place, when and where he ever deserted the Democratic principles, justified for whig votes, abused Democratic names to defeat a Democratic nominee, or suffered himself to be used by Whigs to defeat his own party. He boasts of his loyalty to the Democracy and refers to his political history as proof of the fact.

But there is a certain huge lump of mortality in this County, known as the "Embodiment of Whiggery" in the person of Maj. Cooper, whose weight he has always had to carry, and who is even now mauling him, and legging and scotching for Yancy. Hendrix charges Yancy not only as being Cooper's candidate now, but he refers back to the last session of the Legislature, and charges him as being Cooper's candidate for U. S. Senator against the gallant young Clay, the regular nominee of the Democratic party. Hendrix not only charges, but actually proves that after the Democratic caucus had unanimously nominated Clay as their candidate, Yancy came to him and proposed that if he (Yancy) could get the nomination rejected by a few of the Democrats, and could get those few voters to vote for him he would be elected Senator in Congress, that Cooper had assured him he would bring to his support the Whig party in the Legislature. Yancy said to Hendrix that he had already received assurances of sufficient Democratic support if Hendrix would take the lead in breaking ground, which added to the Whig vote would be sufficient to elect him. But Hendrix, faithful to Democratic principles and pledges, could not see the morality and patriotism of violating good faith to party and the country by repudiating the action of the caucus, and discarding a well tried Democrat, to pander to the caprices of Maj. Cooper (his whig ally, although though Cherokee could have gained the Senator).

Mr. Editor, which is the better Democrat, Hendrix, who with Roman firmness, stands up to the Democratic faith and his pledges to the nominee and party, or Yancy who professing Democracy is willing to see the harmony of the party destroyed, its nominee defeated and himself made the instrument in the hands of Maj. Cooper and his Whig allies for effecting these results? Col. Yancy says that the idea of being a candidate for the Senate against Senator Clay, did not originate with him, that it was the suggestion of Maj. Cooper. This does not alter the case. It places him if anything, in a worse position—it shows that at the mere suggestion of a Whig, he was willing for the sake of personal aggrandizement, to sacrifice his own immediate representative and destroy the harmony of his party; for had Hendrix yielded to Yancy's solicitations, *bolded the nomination*, went over and co-operated with the Whigs and a few disaffected Democrats, he would have lost caste with his own party, been scoffed by the whigs, disgraced at home and lowered in his own self respect. Not only these, but other and more disastrous results would have followed, a division in the party would have been effected which in all probability could never have been healed. Col. Clay, Yancy says he told his friend Cooper, and through him the Whig party, that "he could not surrender a solitary Democratic sentiment—that he was a Pierce Democrat—a warm supporter of the present administration, and if the Whigs voted for him they had to do so without pledges on his part." Grant all this to be true, and does it make him any better Democrat? Is he a good Democrat who will suffer himself to be used by Whigs to defeat his party? Is he a good Democrat who would take an office at the hands of the whigs when he knows he is not himself the choice of his own party? Let us look at this thing in another light. Suppose in the days of the revolution Washington had found an American citizen in the British army, fighting under the British flag, against his own country, and when detected this citizen should say—"The British officer, Maj. C., my personal friend, suggested to me, that the British army was willing to support my interest, that if I could induce a few of the disaffected in the ranks of my own countrymen to aid them, and find means of my own brigade to make a dash for their capture, that they would be enabled to take my own people by surprise, drive them into confusion, secure the victory, put me at the head of a regiment, and then fall back upon their old position, and claim nothing of me for the services. I said to my British friend, 'if these things can be done, I will accept of the aid you tender me, but in doing so, I want it understood that I am *absolutely* American; that I support the government of the United States; that I will not give up any of my American sentiments, that this is no *bona fide* Bonaparte. I will fight this fight, but when this victory is won, I go back to the American side, and fight to sustain Washington and his army."

Does any man believe Washington would have received so *pure* a course, particularly when the *poor deluded creature* had no other than British testimony, and that only the evidence of the man from whom he received the suggestion. So Sir! Washington would not have received the excuse, he would have said, *that man again*. If he had not indicated the extreme penalty of the law, he would at least have dismissed him from the camp, for Washington would not have been so silly as to believe that the British, (had they succeeded) would have retired from a victory leaving their ally at the head of an army superior in numbers to their own, without securing some *secret stipulation* for future advantage. Let us draw a parallel; Yancy intends to the suggestions of Cooper, is caught in the attempt to secure Hendrix from his allegiance to the Democratic party, proposes to him to *make the breach* in the old Democratic lines, let in the Whigs, and surprise, rout and defeat his own party, being caught fighting with the British, he proposes to be a Democrat, that he told Cooper it was to be no "Glencairn affair," that if he succeeded he would fall back into Democratic lines and fight the whig party on all their old issues; but unfortunately he has nothing but whig testimony and only one witness at that, and he the party that *outlet & set* the whig traps, that connected the scheme to disorganize the Democratic party. What shall we say to such a Democrat? as this? shall we inflict the extreme punishment of driving him out of the party, or shall we only turn him back and let him spell up? I am disposed to be mild, it will satisfy me as an old line democrat to give him a plan but mild rebuke—stand back awhile, show by your *fidelity and honesty*, that you have repented the premeditated injury intended your party, and we may in time forgive you, for I hold that no Democrat who has passed through the hands of our old political enemy, Cooper, comes out as good a Democrat as before. We have known him long—he is cunning, plausible

and shrewd—he lays his ropes wide—he covers them deep, and once in the anecdotal fields, his victim, if he escape at all, will hardly be recognized as one of the orthodox Democracy. Look at the present condition of the Democratic party, divided by schisms and jealousies, who does all this? is it not the enemy of our principles, the Whigs—who but Cooper is the head and front of the whig party, and who but Cooper is it that has always distracted us? how many Democrats has he greened? who can answer?

What man knows better than Hendrix, the trouble he has given the Democracy?—what man has felt more sensibly than Hendrix, the influence he wields among Democrats?—what man in our party has fought him longer or harder than Hendrix? what man has received at the hands of the whigs more violent and constant persecution than Hendrix? what Democrat has proved himself so perfectly inaccessible to whig seduction as Hendrix? what man other than he could, as Senator from this County, have withstood the joint attack of Yancy and Cooper when they made the effort to seduce him from his party allegiance and cause him to distract its harmony by electing Cooper's candidate to the U. S. Senate? It was fortunate for the integrity of the Democratic party that he had so good a Democrat as Hendrix to guard our interest at that trying hour. In all probability one less firm and less familiar with the party skill and tact of our neighbor Cooper would have been out-generated. Should we then, fellow Democrats, desert an old veteran who has at all times and under all circumstances been found battling for the cause of Democracy, and ever kept our banner unfurled, for one who on the very threshold of his political existence among us, shows such bad antecedents as Col. Yancy. Who knows, should he be elected, but that Cooper may take him under his special care and keeping, it is clear that Cooper has great influence over him. He and Cooper have been seen traveling over the country, stopping at whig houses, he was known as Cooper's candidate up to a few weeks ago, and now it is understood that as between Hendrix and Yancy, Cooper is a Yancy man. It is suspected by many a good old democrat that this "know nothing" movement is a farce, that Yancy wishes for effect that the whigs are in fact Yancy men, and that, if any of them belong to the know nothings, they joined with the understanding that they were not to be prevented from voting for Yancy, in fact some of them say so. It is a mere scare-crow to drive democrats from the support of Hendrix. Brother Democrats as Yancy has made the issue as to which is the best Democrat, let us take him up on that issue and try him by the evidence adduced, and let our verdict be rendered accordingly.

To sum it up, it is first known that Maj. Cooper was never known to support a Democrat; 2nd, it is known Cooper was never known to support Hendrix, 3rd, it is in proof that Col. Yancy consented for Maj. Cooper to rally the whigs in his support for U. S. Senator against the democratic nominee, 4th, it is an admitted fact, that Maj. Cooper was the first man to whom Col. Yancy communicated his determination to be a candidate for State Senator and that immediately after Hendrix's refusal to aid him and his whig allies in defeating the regular Democratic nominee for U. S. Senator, and before Hendrix had returned from Montgomery, 5th it is notorious that at about the same time Cooper and Yancy traveled the length of this county together, staying all night at whig houses, or with such sort of democrats as Cooper controlled; 6th it is a notorious fact, that Yancy has been considered as Cooper's candidate; 7th, it is a fact that the Democrats tried early this last spring, to get Col. Bain out as a candidate against Yancy; 8th, it is a fact that Cooper who is Col. James Law partner, and uncle by marriage, told Col. Bain, that he was committed to Yancy, and if he ran he (Cooper) could not vote for him; 9th, it is a well known fact, that the leading whigs in the county are and ever have been against Hendrix and are now for Yancy; 10th, it is a fact that some of the most ultra whigs are or have been, travelling around to the different appointments, going Hendrix and legging for Yancy; 11th, it is a fact well worthy of reflection, that a good democrat rarely ever presented so strong a whig record in his favor as does Col. Yancy; 12th, it is believed that no good democrat was ever caught in as bad company. We have now summed up the evidence on our side, except as to Know Nothingism, we have known Col. Hendrix for the last 20 years, and have always found him a frank, fearless, unflinching advocate of the principles of his party; too devoted to and too proud of his democratic doctrines to desert the old democratic platform, *even though the price of his treason be a seat in the Senate of the U. S.*, much less the Senate of Alabama) to attach himself to any secret political party opposed to his own, especially when it was known that it was too weak in number to afford any material aid in the present election. Maj. Cooper stated publicly that he had joined the order, that he did not, not because he liked its secrecy, but that he might influence the order not to oppose Yancy. Fellow Democrats, we have had trying times in this county, the whigs have continued

to divide us; they have on divers occasions run democratic opposition to our regular nominees, against McConnell, Bowden, the gallant Terry, and Dowdle; the whigs have run against us with disaffected Democrats, and have thereby greened many an honest democrat, and in one or two instances succeeded. But Hendrix, ever true and faithful to old line Democracy, has never faltered in his devotion, he was always found shoulder to shoulder with the lamented King, the faithful Fitzpatrick, Clay, Bagby and Chapman. He is one of us; we tried him in youth, he stood to us in manhood—shall we desert him now? No, fellow Democrats, we are the jury to pass upon the issue on the 1st Monday in August, let us return our verdict in favor of Hendrix, and turn our friend Yancy over to the tender mercies of Maj. Cooper and his whig and know nothing accomplices.

—A DEMOCRAT.

RECEIVERS' OFFICE.

LEFANON, ALA. 9th July, 1855. MR STIFF.—As I am in the constant reception of letters of inquiry from almost every portion of the Coosa Land District, in reference to the course the Government intends to pursue with regard to money overcharged under the Graduation act of 4th of August, 1854 you will please publish the following statement, that the Louisa Eagle, Jacksonville and Taladega papers may copy the same, and thereby give the interested parties the desired information.

Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to instruct the Receivers of Public Moneys at their respective offices, to refund all moneys overcharged under said act, under such restrictions as might be deemed necessary to protect the interests of the Government. As yet no instructions have been received at this office—so soon as they are, I will endeavor to give notice to all interested.

A. SNOUGHRASS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

PACIFIC.

New-York, July 11.—The U. S. Mail Steam Ship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at her wharf in this city, at six o'clock this morning, from Liverpool, which port she left on Saturday the 30th ult.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our files of papers by this arrival are filled almost entirely with the details of the recent repulse of the Allied armies before Sebastopol. It having been reported that Lord Raglan was dangerously ill, and had asked to be recalled, Lord Palmerston started in the House of Commons, that his Lordship had been ill but was recovering, and denied that he had ever requested to be relieved of his command in the Crimea.

The total loss of the Allies on the 18th ult. was over 5000 men. The position of affairs, however, was regarded as being sufficiently satisfactory, the forces being in good spirits and preparing for another assault.

No other battles by land or sea had taken place. The English and French are reciprocally to blame each other for the late repulse.

Gen. Pelissier states that Sebastopol will soon be completely invested, as the allies retain possession of the Round Tower in the Cemetery and the Mamelon Battery.

It is stated that the cholera was prevailing among the French troops.

The allied forces which had crossed the river Tchernaya, had returned from their reconnaissance.

Advices from the Baltic, dated the 5th ult., state that Svensborg had been bombarded and all the stores destroyed. Hango had, also been bombarded, and movements were being made by the Allied Squadron.

Dispatch from Varna, dated Thursday the 28th ult., states that Generals Brown, Pennefather and Covington were sick. Part of the Foreign Legion had arrived at Varna from England.

The London Times, of Saturday the 30th ult., states that the Czar of Russia was dangerously ill, and the King of Prussia probably at the point of death.

Austria continued to disband her army.

The over land mail had arrived from India, bringing advices from Canton to the 5th, Hong Kong to the 10th, and Calcutta to the 18th of May. They contain, however, no intelligence of any interest.—Trade was dull and money tight.—A famine existed in many parts of China, and considerable fighting had occurred with varying success.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

Providence, R. I., July 14.—A keg of gunpowder placed under a bed in the house of John Tucker, near this city, exploded to-day—a train connecting with it having been fired outside by some miscreant. The house was destroyed, but Tucker and his family miraculously escaped.

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

New-York, July 11.—Cotton has

File Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 32.

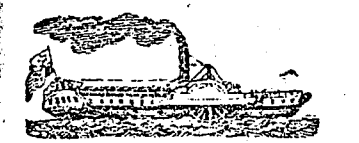
JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JULY 31, 1855.

Whole No. 973

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
No. 22 a year in advance for \$3 at the
year.
Failure to give notice of a wish to
continue will be considered an en-
dorsement for the next.
Paper discontinued until all ar-
rears are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
 foregoing rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

Fare Reduced!
In Passage from Charleston to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
JACKSONVILLE, M. BERRY,
500 Tons. Commander.
MARION, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons. Commander.
JAMES ADGER, S. C. TRAXER,
200 Tons. Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,
600 Tons. Commander.

Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday,
afternoon, after the arrival of the
cars from the South and West.
These Steam Ships were built ex-
pressly for the line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous commanders
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20 00.
Steorage, \$8 00
November 7, 1854.

FEVER & AGUE
OR
CHILLS AND FEVER.
CHAMMON'S AGUE PILLS WILL
CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-
parations of all kinds now scat-
tered throughout the country, every
one knows that of them all, not
one in ten is worth anything.
Knowing this to be the fact, we
hesitate somewhat in introducing
Champion's Pills to the Public.
But that which is deserving patron-
age should receive it, and we thus
introduce to your attention the
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,
which we do think worthy of pub-
lic favor. They have now been
before the people of the South and
West for sixteen years, and we do
not know of a single instance where
they have failed to effect a standing
cure when taken in sufficient quan-
tity and according to the direc-
tions.

They also stand unrivalled in
other fevers originating in the same
causes, and are perfectly safe being
entirely vegetable.

Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills
as a Cathartic and general Physic,
stand without a superior, acting by
their different components upon
the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and
Blood, and are especially beneficial
in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,
Habitual Constiveness, Sick Head-
ache and Sick Stomach, etc.; to-
gether with all that class diseases.
Also entirely, purely and positively
vegetable.

SOLD BY
Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville,
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,
D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk,
Cunningham and Clark,
Caloma,
and by agents at Gaylesville
Turkey Town Dublin, and other
places.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,
Belleville, Ill.
Haviland Hargal & Co. and Cohen
and Co., Charleston.
Haviland, Risley and company,
Augusta.
John Wright and company, New
Orleans.

Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
37, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.—1y.

JACKSONVILLE
CHEAP STORE.
STIPES & ROWLAND.
WE are now in receipt of the
Latest and most Fashionable
Styles of
Spring & Summer
GOODS,

Comprising every article neces-
sary for Ladies' wear—Barages,
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,
of all kinds. A select stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice
selection of WATCHES and fine
JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance
of

GROCERIES,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Fish, and every thing that can be
called for in that line; all offered
at prices as low as can be bought
elsewhere. You will find it your
interest to give us a call.

STIPES & ROWLAND.

April 17, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER
Surveyor & Architect.
POST OFFICE BOX 23, S. C.

\$20,000

Wanted, by the undersigned Twenty
Thousand Dollars worth of hand
warrants for which liberal cash
prices will be paid. I can be found
at all times at the counting room of
Messrs. Woodward & White, Jack-
sonville Benton County Ala.

DANIEL T. RYAN.

June 26, 1855.—3m.

Notice to Capitalists.
Cotton Factory
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a
Factory of 1,000 Spindles, all in
good order and of the very best
construction. Said Machinery be-
ing thrown out to give place to a
Gin Manufactory, which the pro-
prietor thought more profitable in
this section of country. There is
no doubt in the mind of the sub-
scriber, but that the cotton Manu-
facturing business would pay well
in Alabama or Mississippi, and he
is willing to hold an interest, if the
right kind of company can be get-
up. For further particulars, ad-
dress me at Rock Mills, Hancock
Co. Georgia.

W. J. WILSON.

June 5, 1855.—2m in p.

10,000 Acres

Of Land Warrants wanted by the
undersigned, for which a fair price
in cash will be given.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

June 26, 1855.—1f.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,

Attorney at Law,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this, and
adjoining counties.

March 7, 1854.—4y.

JOHN R. STANFORD, [ALBERT G. PITNER,

STANFORD & PITNER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

And General Dealers in

Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;

BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,

BALE ROPE, WINES,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

ROME, GEORGIA.

* * * All kinds of Country Produce,
Provisions, &c., bought and sold,
or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., } Charleston.

O. J. Chaffee, } Augusta.

Hand & Williams, }

J. & S. Bous & Co., }

May 29, 1855.—y.

The Practice of Medicine,

In its Various Departments,

BY

DR. W. W. ANDERSON,

In Benton County, 7 miles east of

Arbococchee, Randolph Co., Ala.

May 1, 1855.—1y.

Whitley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in

the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,

Alabama.

POETRY.
WHEN FRIENDS LOOK DARK
AND COLD.

When friends look dark and cold,
And maids neither laugh nor sigh,
And your enemy proffers his gold
Be sure there is danger nigh.
O, then 'tis time to look forward,
And back, like the hunted hare,
And to watch, as the little bird
watches, &c.

When the trader is scant of words,
And your neighbor is rough or shy,
And your banker recalls his hoards,
Be sure there is danger nigh.
O, then 'tis time to look forward, &c.

Whenever a change is wrought,
And you know not the reason why,
In your own or an old friend's thought,
Be sure there is evil nigh.

O, then 'tis time to look forward, &c.

[Barry Cornwall.]

From the Dollar Times.

LIFE ETERNAL.

BY MRS. L. C. CHAPPELL.

The glorious dawn of morning
That bathes the earth in gold
The dawn is like wandering spirits,
In effulgent garments roll'd;
The anemone of the ocean,
Of foam and water-fall,
Are grand—but Life Eternal
Is better far than all.

The rainbow sweet and lovely
That spans the arching sky,
The gems so rare and dazzling
That 'neath the waters lie;
The glorious dews of autumn,
When leaves begin to fall,
Are bright—but Life Eternal
Is the brightest gem of all.

The beauty of the flowers
That gem the vale and hill,
The body calm of evening,
The murmur of the rill,
All mingle around our pathway
As our earthly coronal;
But the boon of Life Eternal
Is the rarest gift of all.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

From our exchanges, we compile the
following abstract of intelligence by the
steamship Arago:

The Assault on the Redan

and Malakoff.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE, June 17.—

A. M.—The fire has continued to rage

furiously. The Redan is nearly silent;

one gun opens on it occasionally.

Four guns are still open in the works of

the Malakoff hill, two in the Koraboff

Bastion before the ruin of the tower, and

two in the battery on the right (our left

of it). The French have appeared to

suffer severely in the reduction of the Ma-

lamdon Vert; shells from the shipping

from the Marine batteries, and from

some work which appears to be behind

the Malakoff Tower, have been constant-
ly falling in and about the work. The

battery in front of the Mamelon has,

however, continued very active against

the works in front of the Round Tower.

The large line of battle ships remain si-

lent. They are drawn up, two three-

deckers and two two-deckers, nearly in

line, some distance out in the roadstead,

and appear as if intended to cover the

Malakoff hill with the fire of their guns.

Several steamers are lying near them.

Two P. M.—The fire has suddenly as-

sumed redoubled energy. The French

have opened all their batteries on the

left. The lines of batteries are enveloped

in a shifting atmosphere of smoke,

through which heavy peals of thunder

are incessantly rolling. Some of the

Russian batteries seem to have become

imbued with fresh vigor. The atmos-

phere seems to be partaking in the gen-
eral revivification. Clouds have gathered

on all sides. Frequent whirlwinds are

passing over the camp, and high columns

of dust are drawn up in their vortexes.

The wind is veering round to the west-

ward, and though moving with consid-
erable velocity, affords no refreshing re-

lief to the sun's heat; on the contrary, it

has all the oppressive close character of

the sirocco. The monuments beyond the

Tchernaya seem to echo more loud-
ly the roar of the guns; the ground un-

der foot trembles. The French say they

have received notice that it is probable

the English the Redan and Garden bat-

teries, with 8000 troops.

THE ASSAULT.—June 18, 8 A. M.

—A few lines will suffice to de-

scribe the result, so contrary to

what was anticipated, of the as-

sault upon the Malakoff and Redan.

It is a subject that no Englishman

can wish to dwell upon; for altho'

the same indomitable courage was

exhibited that shone forth so con-

spicuously in the fatal charge at

Balaklava, it was displayed to as

little purpose, and was attended by

a like disastrous sacrifice of life.

Shortly before 3 A. M. the attack-

ing columns, supports and reserves,

being in their respective position

in the trenches, and just as the

batteries were expected to open in

full force, a sudden fire of musketry

between the Malakoff works and

the Mamelon attracted universal

attention. The long lines of ambu-

lance mules of the French were

only commencing to thread their

way through the ravines to the

scene of intended attack, the lead-

ing troop of the cavalry expected

from below were just appearing in

sight; the reserve of Guards and

Highlanders had not yet arrived.

A musketry attack was least of all

expected at that hour.

The Russians had advanced by

the left of the Malakoff hill, and

taking advantage of the uncertain

light of the early dawn, had made

a sortie against the French in their

advanced trenches on the Mamelon.

The sortie was repulsed; and, had

it ended here, the chief points in

programme in the day's events need

not have been interfered with.

But by a fatal mistake the success

in repelling the sortie was at once

followed up, and seizing the tem-

porary advantage, the repulse be-

came converted into an attack upon

the Malakoff itself. Some of the

French troops mounted the hill,

others, pursuing the Russians, who

had made the sortie, followed them

to the gorge of the work, and thus

actually gained admission into the

work itself. Now the error was

discovered; the Russians showed

themselves in overpowering num-

bers, and but few of our allies who

had gained admission into the

works of the Malakoff effected their

escape. At the same time, the

enemy crowded upon the parapets

and poured a deadly rifle fire

into the troops attempting to mount

the hill, while grape and canister

were discharged from field pieces

placed in commanding positions.

Our allies were absolutely forced to

retire within the protection of their

advanced trench. Before this shel-

ter had been obtained, and while

the troops were fighting within and

around the Malakoff, the flag was

hoisted in the S-gun battery.

Late in the previous arrange-

ment respecting the composition of

the storming column under Colonel

Lysons had been changed. In-

stead of 200 men from the 23d Fu-

siliers and 200 men from the 34th

Regiment, the column was to con-

sist wholly of men of the 34th Re-

giment, the number remaining the

same. This involved other changes

in the composition of the sup-

ports and working parties. The

storming column from the Fourth

Division remained as before ar-

ranged. The signal for the assault

was no sooner given than it was

perceived, and at once these brave

men left their shelter in the trench-

es. Just what the Russians were

waiting for; the columns had no

sooner shown themselves, than the

fire from above opened. It was

not to be counted by guns—it was

a raging storm, an incessant rain

of grape and rifle balls. The dead

and wounded strewn the ground;

it was a miracle how any escaped.

On the left, Colonel Shadford had

fallen, on the right, Colonel Lysons

wounded in the knee, found him-

self close to the deep fosse, but out

of his four hundred, with not more

than forty around him. Neither

the woollacks nor the ladders were

at hand, but that was a matter of

little import, for the parapets were

covered with dense lines of the

enemy, and on every side the dead

ly grape swept down its victims.

The Redan was filled with troops.

Supports sent to the storming par-

ties could not be of any avail, and

nothing was left but to retire, with

the hope of renewing the attack at

price in human blood which must be paid for the conquest of the fortress.

It is sad beyond measure to reflect upon the terrible scenes thus enacted, and that address is enhanced when we add to the horrors of the battle field, the tears, the agony, the despair, which the tidings bore with them to thousands of hearts—and to blight and desolate thousands of remote homes.

Adv & Gaz.

COPPER ORE.

The following, which may be of interest to ship owners, is copied from the Liverpool Albion:

The ship Georgia, Malcom, which arrived at Liverpool 9th June, from Savannah, brought some copper ore in cases, which proves to be an exceedingly dangerous cargo, for so great was the heat evolved, during the passage from the sulphur contained in the ore, that some of the cases were taken out of the ship completely charred, the lids being a mass of charcoal, while the cotton stowed immediately above them was partially burnt, and when landed from the ship was so much heated as to make it painful for a man to thrust his hand into the bales. We believe the copper ore from Adelaide when first shipped to this country, was of a similarly dangerous character, till means were taken to destroy the sulphur by roasting the ore. In its present state, the ore from the mines of Georgia is not to be brought across the Atlantic, and must undergo a process similar to that of the Australian ore to remove all danger from it.

WHAT CONSTITUTES RICHES.

"To be rich," said Mr. Marcy, our worthy Secretary of State, requires only a satisfactory condition of the mind. One man may be rich with a hundred dollars, while another in the possession of millions may think himself poor, and as the necessities of life are enjoyed by each, it is evident that the man who is the best satisfied with his possessions, is the richer."

To illustrate the idea, Mr. Marcy related the following anecdote: "While I was Governor of the State of New York," said he, "I was called upon one morning at my office by a rough specimen of a backwoodsman who stalked in and commenced conversation by inquiring if this was Mr. Marcy? I replied that that was my name. 'Bill Marcy?' said he. 'I nodded assent. Used to live in Southport didn't you?'

I answered in the affirmative, and began to feel a little curious to know who my visitor was and what he was driving at.

"That's what I told em," cried the backwoodsman, bringing his hand down on his thigh with tremendous force; "I told 'em, you was the same old Bill Marcy who used to live in Southport, but they wouldn't believe it, and I promised the next time I came to Albany to come and see you and find out for sartin'. Why, don't you know the Bill?"

"I don't exactly like to ignore his acquaintance altogether, but for the life of me I couldn't recollect ever having seen him before, and so I replied that he had a familiar countenance, but that I was not able to call him by name."

"My name is Jack Smith," answered the backwoodsman, "and we used to go to school together thirty years ago in the little red school-house in old Southport. Well, times has changed since then, and you have become a great man and got rich I suppose."

I shook my head and was going to contradict that impression, when he broke in:

"Oh, yes you are; I know you are rich; no use denying it. You was Controller for a long time, and the next we heard of you, you were Governor. You must have made a heap of money, and I am glad it glad to see you getting along so smart. You was always a smart lad at school and I knew you would come to something."

I thanked him for his good wishes and opinion, but told him that political life did not pay so well as he imagined. "I suppose," said I, "fortune has smiled upon you since you left Southport?"

"Oh, yes," said he; "I hain't got nothing to complain of; I must say I've got along right smart. You see, shortly after you left Southport, our whole family moved up into Vermont, and put right into the woods, and I reckon our family cut down more trees and cleared more land than any other in the whole State."

"And so you have made a good thing of it? How much do you consider yourself worth?" I asked, feeling a little curious to know what he considered a fortune, as he seemed to be so well satisfied with his.

"Well," he replied, "I don't know exactly how much I am worth; but I think (straightening himself up) if all my debts were paid I should be worth three hundred dollars clear cash. And he was rich; for he was satisfied."

THE BASIN OF THE ATLANTIC.

Modern science has made many discoveries in relation to the ocean, its depths, and its beds or basins. According to Mr. Charles R. Weld, who recently made a tour through the United States and Canada, the vast sea-weed meadows of the Atlantic, which cover a space of seven times as large as France, with life, and deep sea-soundings which reveal the sea-floor of the great depths, show that the bottom of the ocean is frequently paved with calcareous and silicious shells. The Atlantic basin is a vast trough, bounded on one side by America, and on the other side by Africa, and rising out of this trough are mountains higher than the loftiest Himalayans, from peak to peak of which huge whales hold their course with the same precision with which eagles pass from crag to crag; and valleys deeper than any trodden by the foot of man, within whose oozy folds the great waters lie in perpetual repose. Depths have been sounded in the Atlantic greater than the elevation of any mountain above the surface.

Another modern writer, speaking of this great basin, says, that could its waters be drawn off so as to expose this great chasm, which separates continents and extends from the arctic to the Antarctic, it would present a scene rugged and grand beyond description. The very ribs of the solid earth would be brought to light, and we should behold at one view, in the mighty cradle of the ocean, the sad remains of a thousand fearful wrecks, with their countless human skulls buried in heaps of pearl and inestimable stones, which lie concealed forever upon the bottom of deep. From the top of the Chuborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet, in a vertical line, is nine miles. The deepest part of the North Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin, whose greatest depth is about a mile.

A Mormon Revelation.

The New York Mirror gives the following account of the new book about to be issued on Mormonism:

Lord Bacon: "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." A volume entitled "Female Life Among the Mormons," the proof sheets of which have been sent us by Mr. Derby, is one of the books to be "chewed." It is certainly one of the most extraordinary revelations of fanaticism, licentiousness and crudity yet we have ever read; and altogether a most marvelous, melancholy book. Of one-tenth part, of the baseness and headiness of Mormonism, as represented in the volume before us, the true, whole tribe deserve extermination from the face of the earth—not for their pretended belief in the divinity of Joe Smith or Brigham Young, but for their gross and habitual outrage upon the common laws of society and the common decencies of humanity.

The book is well written, and if the community generally have confidence in the veracity of its statements, it cannot fail to excite such a whirlwind of indignation as will sweep the "Latter-day Saints" beyond the pale of Christendom. The evils of this "spiritual wife" system have become gigantic—a hundred fold worse and more dangerous than African slavery; and we hope to see prompt action taken by the coming Congress, in vindication of the violated laws of the Republic, in the two long proscribed territory of Utah. The writer of the book, Mrs. Maria W. Gove, a brief sketch of her seduction into the lair of a Mormon elder.

The Virtuous Woman is an angel in dry goods and glory. She makes sunshine, blazes forth a daily and happiness, wherever she goes. Her path is one of flowers, roses, perfume and beauty. She is a sweet poem, written in rare and choice calico, and good principles. Men stand up before her and worship her as so many admiration points, ready to melt into cream and their boots. Her words float round the ear, like music, birds of paradise, or the chime of Trinity bells. Without her, society would lose its truest attraction, the church its firmest reliance, and young men the very best of comforts and company. Her influence and generosity restrain the vicious, strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flannel shirt the heathen, and pluck the fathead.

Wherever you find the *Virtuous Woman*, you also find pleasant firesides, taste, boquets, clean clothes, order, good living, gentle hearts, piety, music, light, and model institutions generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dimity, and her inspiration is the breath of God. Take our hat, Umbrella, cane and hymn-book will be sent in the morning. —Exchange paper.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of two venditioni exponas, and two executions, one in favor of S. P. Hudson, and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one execution in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one in favor of Asa Skelton, Adm'r., &c., all against Joseph Reidner, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, the following described land, viz: the south west fourth of the north west fourth, section 26, township 13, range 8. Also, the north east fourth of the north east fourth, section 27, township 15, range 8; and the south east fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 15, range 8, levied on as the property of said Reidner, to satisfy said vend. exs. and Executions.

A. BROWN, Shff.

July 31, 1855.

MELENGHOLY AFFAIR.—A Teacher Murdered by a Boy.—We learn from a gentleman who was an eye witness, the following particulars of a most horrible affair that occurred at Pontotoc, Miss. It appears that Mr. Brown, the principal of Male Academy at Pontotoc, had punished one of his pupils about a week since. A brother of the boy that was whipped, by the name of Wray, made threats against Mr. Brown, for the aforesaid punishment, to which but little attention was paid. On Monday, young Wray a youth some 17 or 18 years old took a position where Mr. Brown would pass on his way home from school, and waited until he came along; when Wray attacked him.

The two clinched, Brown only acting in self-defense, and those who saw it thought it only to be a scuffle between them, until they saw B. run a few yards, his hands upon his abdomen, and fall down lifeless. While they were clinched, Wray had inflicted two wounds upon Brown with a large Bowie knife, which killed him almost instantly. The young man was arrested at once. Mr. B. was a man much respected, and leaves a young widow to whom he had been married but a few months to mourn his early and untimely end. This is one of the most horrible cold blooded murders we have noticed in some time, and is worse outrage than the Matt Ward case.—Memphis paper.

H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

No. 10

WHEREVER THAT GREAT MEDICINE called H. G. Farrell's celebrated Arabian Liniment, has been introduced, it has performed the most extraordinary cures in the annals of medical history—every body who uses it once becomes its warmest friend—they not only keep it always on hand for the benefit of its timely use in cases of emergency, but recommend it to all their friends. It has been before the public for nearly ten years, and yet is daily developing new virtues; many diseases have been cured by it, for which the proprietor had never recommended it; its magical virtues spread through the land with the speed of lightning, and many, many poor invalids who supposed their days on this earth were fast drawing to a close, have been by a persevering use of this invaluable Liniment HEALED, and now rejoice in the blessings of health, and the enjoyment of this beautiful world. Read this to believe, and not to doubt. Inquire of your neighbors whom you know to have used it, and they will tell you that no medicine ever discovered possesses the half of its extraordinary healing powers. The racking pains of rheumatism and neuralgia yield in a few minutes to its powerfully anodyne properties. "The lame are made to walk." Old sores, which have rendered the subject a loathsome thing to behold, are healed. The weak and trembling from deranged state of the nerves, by the use of this Liniment, rejoice in the recovery of their former health and strength. Many long standing affections of the liver, lungs and kidney have yielded to its use after the various remedies had failed. It is very efficacious in curing the diseases of horses and cattle, such as swellings, sprains, bruises, swelling, lameness, dry shoulder, split, &c., and if used in the beginning, never fails to stop the further progress of fistula, poll-eil, ringbone and spavin.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Randolph; J. W. Bachelor, Woodrow; Baker & Eneas, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arbuckle; By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

June 26, 1855.

CLARK & HATCHETT, WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION, & Forwarding Merchants.

WETUMPKA, ALA.

Will store Cotton for 25 cts. per bale, for the season, and will attend punctually to the sale of Cotton and other produce sent them.

We will advance Cash, Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored with us.

July 31, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up a posted, before Peter Ackers, Esq., by Edward Lawrence, a certain Estray MARE & COLT; the mare about 13 years old, 14 hands high and blind in the left eye, both hind legs and right fore leg white, and a large blaze in her face; and the Colt, a mare about 10 months old, both hind legs white and a small blaze in its face, both appraised to Seventy Dollars. (\$70 00.)

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

July 3, 1855.—10.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

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A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

July 3, 1855.—10.

HAVANA Plan LOTTERY.

Jasper County Academy Lottery.

By Authority of the State of Georgia.

The subscriber having been appointed Manager of the Jasper County Academy Lottery, intends conducting the same on the Havana plan of single numbers, and has located his Office in the city of Macon, Georgia. He now offers the following GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST 13, 1855. When Prizes will be distributed as follows, amounting to

\$31,000!

CLASS C CAPITAL \$8000.

CAPITALS—Prize of : \$3,000
1 " : 5,000
2 " : 2,000
2 Prizes of : 1,000
5 " : 500
10 " : 200
20 " : 100
75 " : 50
120 " : 25

250 Prizes am't to \$31,000 Ten Thousand Numbers.

The chances to gain the capital prize in the old combination plan is 1 in 76,076; in this 1 in 10,000.

* Agents wanted in every town and city in the Union. On application the Terms will be forwarded.

Remember every Prize drawn at each drawing, under the superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan and Jas. A. Nisbitt, Esq., gentlemen who are sworn to a faithful performance of their duty. Prizes paid when due without discount.

* All orders, rely on it, strictly confidential. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

Whole Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50; Quarters \$1 25.

Address JAMES F. WINTER, Manager, Macon, Ga.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The plan and manner of drawing of the Jasper County Academy Lottery, is as follows:

The Lottery is set up on the Havana plan of simple numbers, because it is believed to be the most casily as well as the most.

There are 1000 slips of paper of exactly the same size, and printed with numbers from 1 to 10,000 corresponding with the numbers on the tickets, are rolled up and packed in small tin tubes one inch in diameter, and about one fourth inch in depth, and are deposited in one wheel—similar slips, on which are printed the amounts of the different prizes, are also rolled up and inserted in tin tubes and put into another wheel—these are each fastened with two pad-locks by the Superintendent, who certify that the numbers and prizes were all deposited in the wheels. Each Superintendent takes one key of each wheel, and the wheel cannot be opened without both are present. When the draw takes place, which will be in public, the wheels are unlocked, and after revolving them, a number is drawn out of the wheel of numbers, and at the same time one is drawn out of the Prize wheel by boys with arms bared to the shoulder and blindfolded—the tube is slipped off, and the number held up and unrolled, so that the whole audience can see it—the number is then called off and registered by the Superintendents. The Prize drawn, is credited to the number drawn at the same time, and so on till all the Prizes are drawn out. A copy of the drawing is then sent to the printers, and after comparison the Superintendents certify to the correctness of the drawing. These Superintendents are sworn to perform their duty without fear or favor.

It will be perceived, that in this plan, every Prize is drawn out, and of course some person must get them; a drawing is sent to every one ordering tickets.

The Prizes are payable 30 days after the drawing, in full without any discount.

* Drawings take place every twenty days.

June 12, 1855.

Rail Road Meeting.

By request of Directors and Stockholders in Alabama, of the Coosa and Chattooga River, and the Ala. & East Tennessee R. Road Cos., owing to the great excitement pending the Elections to be held in Alabama, on the 6th August next, the meetings advertised for the 17th to the 23rd July, are postponed, and will be held as follows, for the purpose of exhibiting the profile, maps and estimate of the surveyed routes of the Roads, and reading portions of the Chief Engineer's Report.

Speeches may be expected, and Books of Subscription will be opened.

Stockholders, and all friendly to the enterprise, are respectfully invited to attend.

Coosa & Chattooga River R. Road.
August 14th, Gaylesville Ala.
" 15th, Cedar Bluff "
" 16th, King's Hill "
" 17th, Cowan's Store, "
" 18th, Gadsden, "
" Ala. & East Tenn. R. Road.
" 20th, Jacksonville "
" 21st, Cross Plains, "
" 22d C. P. Ch. n't Goshen "
" 23rd, Sch'l H. near Col James Lawrence's, Ala.

By order EDWARD WHITE, Secretary.

July 24, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up a posted, before Peter Ackers, Esq., by Edward Lawrence, a certain Estray MARE & COLT; the mare about 13 years old, 14 hands high and blind in the left eye, both hind legs and right fore leg white, and a large blaze in her face; and the Colt, a mare about 10 months old, both hind legs white and a small blaze in its face, both appraised to Seventy Dollars. (\$70 00.)

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A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

July 3, 1855.—10.

JOHNSON & STEELE, GROCERY MERCHANTS, SELMA, ALA.

F. L. JOHNSON, who has been in the business of Selma, Ala., for many years, and who would also announce to them that he has associated with him in the business, Mr. S. P. STEELE, and has removed into the new & commodious store on the east corner of the Selma Central Depot Warehouse, opposite Wm. Johnson's old corner, where they will be happy to wait upon former customers and friends and the public generally.

Our stock on hand is large, complete and well assorted, and comprises everything usually found in a wholesale and retail establishment.

Such as BAGGING, ROPE, & TWINE, SUGARS of all descriptions, SYRUPS, SALT, TOBACCO, in foil and small plugs; BACON, Cincinnati; LARD, FLOUR, MACKEREL & SALMON, in bbls. and kits; PICKLES, in gallon, half and quart jars; BROOMS, NAILS, POWDER, in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters; SHOT, &c., &c.

The attention of Planters is respectfully invited to our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident that from unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled to please them in every respect.

Selma, July 24, 1855-ly.

By Authority of the State of Alabama.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST!

CLASS S.

To be Drawn August 2d, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$50,000 DOLLARS! WILL BE DISTRIBUTED according to the following Magnificent Scheme! And remember Every Prize drawn at each DRAWING, AND PAID WHEN DUE, WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

1 Prize of : : : : 12,000
1 " : : : : 5,000
1 " : : : : 3,000
1 " : : : : 2,000
1 " : : : : 1,500
1 " : : : : 1,200
1 " : : : : 1,100
\$1,000 are : : : : 1,100
400 are : : : : 4,000
150 are : : : : 1,500
120 are : : : : 1,440
100 are : : : : 2,000

All, amounting to \$50,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS! Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25.

SAM SWAN, Agt. & Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

July 31, 1855.

By Authority of the State of Georgia.

FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST.

CLASS 5.

To be Drawn August 13, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to

\$30,000

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! * And remember every Prize is drawn at each Drawing, and paid when due without deduction!

1 Prize of : : : : \$7,500
1 " : : : : 5,000
1 " : : : : 2,000
2 " : : : : \$1,000 are : 2,000
5 " : : : : 500 are : 2,500
10 " : : : : 200 are : 2,000
15 " : : : : 100 are : 1,500
75 " : : : : 50 are : 3,900
120 " : : : : 25 are : 3,000

251 Prizes in all amounting to \$30,000 ONLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager, Atlanta, Georgia.

July 31, 1855.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, July 3d, A. D., 1855.

THIS day came John W. Jones, Administrator of the Estate of Hamilton E. Jones deceased, and filed his petition in writing under oath, for an order of sale to sell the following described Lands, belonging to said estate, lying in said county, to-wit: The north east fourth of the south east fourth, and the south east fourth of the north west fourth of section four, township fifteen and range nine, east in the Coosa Land District.

Also one Lot in the Town of White Plains, No. 29, also one Lot or parcel of land lying due east of Lot No. 5 in said town of White Plains, running from the back alley to within one rod of the creek containing one half acre more or less.

It is therefore ordered that the 27th day of August next be set for hearing said petition and that notice thereof be given by publication for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville in said county, notifying all persons interested to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on Monday the 27th day of August next, and show cause why said real estate should not be ordered to be sold in accordance with the prayer of the petition. Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office, this 14th day of July, 1855.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

July 17, 1855.

Whatley & Ellis.

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

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F. L. JOHNSON, who has been in the business of Selma, Ala., for many years, and who would also announce to them that he has associated with him in the business, Mr. S. P. STEELE, and has removed into the new & commodious store on the east corner of the Selma Central Depot Warehouse, opposite Wm. Johnson's old corner, where they will be happy to wait upon former customers and friends and the public generally.

Our stock on hand is large, complete and well assorted, and comprises everything usually found in a wholesale and retail establishment.

Such as BAGGING, ROPE, & TWINE, SUGARS of all descriptions, SYRUPS, SALT, TOBACCO, in foil and small plugs; BACON, Cincinnati; LARD, FLOUR, MACKEREL & SALMON, in bbls. and kits; PICKLES, in gallon, half and quart jars; BROOMS, NAILS, POWDER, in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters; SHOT, &c., &c.

The attention of Planters is respectfully invited to our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident that from unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled to please them in every respect.

Selma, July 24, 1855-ly.

By Authority of the State of Alabama.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST!

CLASS S.

To be Drawn August 2d, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$50,000 DOLLARS! WILL BE DISTRIBUTED according to the following Magnificent Scheme! And remember Every Prize drawn at each DRAWING, AND PAID WHEN DUE, WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

1 Prize of : : : : 12,000
1 " : : : : 5,000
1 " : : : : 3,000
1 " : : : : 2,000
1 " : : : : 1,500
1 " : : : : 1,200
1 " : : : : 1,100
\$1,000 are : : : : 1,100
400 are : : : : 4,000
150 are : : : : 1,500
120 are : : : : 1,440
100 are : : : : 2,000

All, amounting to \$50,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS! Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25.

SAM SWAN, Agt. & Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

July 31, 1855.

By Authority of the State of Georgia.

FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST.

CLASS 5.

To be Drawn August 13, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to

\$30,000

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! * And remember every Prize is drawn at each Drawing, and paid when due without deduction!

1 Prize of : : : : \$7,500
1 " : : : : 5,000
1 " : : : : 2,000
2 " : : : : \$1,000 are : 2,000
5 " : : : : 500 are : 2,500
10 " : : : : 200 are : 2,000
15 " : : : : 100 are : 1,500
75 " : : : : 50 are : 3,900
120 " : : : : 25 are : 3,000

251 Prizes in all amounting to \$30,000 ONLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager, Atlanta, Georgia.

July 31, 1855.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, July 3d, A. D., 1855.

THIS day came John W. Jones, Administrator of the Estate of Hamilton E. Jones deceased, and filed his petition in writing under oath, for an order of sale to sell the following described Lands, belonging to said estate, lying in said county, to-wit: The north east fourth of the south east fourth, and the south east fourth of the north west fourth of section four, township fifteen and range nine, east in the Coosa Land District.

Also one Lot in the Town of White Plains, No. 29, also one Lot or parcel of land lying due east of Lot No. 5 in said town of White Plains, running from the back alley to within one rod of the creek containing one half acre more or less.

It is therefore ordered that the 27th day of August next be set for hearing said petition and that notice thereof be given by publication for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville in said county, notifying all persons interested to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on Monday the 27th day of August next, and show cause why said real estate should not be ordered to be sold in accordance with the prayer of the petition. Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office, this 14th day of July, 1855.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

July 17, 1855.

Whatley & Ellis.

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Whatley & Ellis.

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Election Notice.

I will proceed to open and hold an election, on the first Monday in August next, at the usual places of holding elections in the different election precincts of Benton County, Ala., for the purpose of electing a Governor, Representative to Congress, one Senator and three Representatives to the State Legislature, Tax Collector and Tax Assessor, and four County Commissioners; and the following persons are hereby appointed Inspectors of said election in each respective election precinct, to-wit:

At Jacksonville, J. Crow, B. C. Wyly, and F. Snow.
Alexandria, A. P. Wade, W. F. Bush, J. Powers.
Polkville, N. Goode, P. Brothens, Wm Colburn.
Sulphur Springs, Peter Ackers, J. N. Willis, Aaron Green.
Maddoxes, J. M. Bayley, I. Bynum, W. Woodruff.
Oxford, T. G. Mattison, D. Snow, W. B. Turnipseed.
Taylor's old place, J. R. Douglass, A. B. Bonds, G. W. Pinson.
R. A. Martin's, John McKamey, John P. Pettit, L. Martin.
Edward Allen's, D. D. Draper, R. D. Doudle, B. Nabors.
Cross Plains, Joseph Nolen, J. W. Ledbetter, & Neal Ferguson.
Ladiga, W. Todd, W. Stewart, F. Young.
Rabbit Town, Henry Gaines, J. Watson.
White Plains, M. P. Johnson, TK Cook, P. Black.
Teague's X Roads, J. P. Lackey, Sevier Elston, Robt Boyd.
Sugar Hill, Leroy Bedwell, T. Burch, James R. Black.
Pine Grove, Wm Warren, Jos Defreese, sr, Abner Coffey.
Colvin's, A. H. Colvin, Jno Ford, D. P. Posey.
New Bethel, Wm B. Doss, Fredrick Boozer, Nathan Reeves, B. N. Page Return-ing Officer.
Buckus' Store, W. Edwards, S. D. Thompson, E. A. Melton.
Pounds' Store, C. Norman, James Kemp, H. Baird.
Muscadine, W. R. Brown, sr Wm King, J. Grimes.
Jefferson Phipps, B. F. Parker, Joshua Robt, Erskine, W. Duke.
Whorton's, John Wheeler, Abner Whorton, W. A. Davis.

The Inspectors of each election precinct are the returning officers for their respective precincts.

A. BROWN, Shff. B. C.

June 25, 1855.

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE.
MAJ. M. W. ABERNATHY,
MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
S. D. McCLEEN, Esq.,
DAVID TREDAWELL Esq.,
THOS. H. LEWIS, Esq.,
JEREMIAH CROSS, Esq.,
WILLIAM J. BORDEN,
G. C. ELLIS, Esq.,
T. R. MANHAM, Esq.,
WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Esq.,
WM. L. WHITLOCK, Esq.,
B. F. TEAGUE, Esq.,
ISAAC P. MORGAN, Esq.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.
HON. A. WOODS,
JOHN LINSEY, Esq.,
JOHN SMITH, Esq.,
CALDWELL SUBLETT

ISOLATION.
The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
Returns thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favor heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,
in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE low, the following articles: **Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.** JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
Jan. 9, 85.

W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1855.—1y.

JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN
THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Morgan, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Jan. 10, '54.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store
February, 25, '52.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
Augusta, GA.
THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Among which may be found latest styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fancy Hats various colors. Campaign, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton **UMBRELLAS**, Flowers, Tabbs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 2, 854.

FOSTER & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
Will practice in copartnership in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and Cherokee.

Address JOHN FOSTER, Jacksonville, Ala.
J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff.
May 15, 1855.—1y.

BENTON STEAM
MILLS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.
We solicit patronage of the public generally.
J. A. McCampbell & Co.
Feb. 20, 855.—1y.

Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line.
30,000 lbs Prime Bacon now in store.
5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard now in store.
Depose Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.
Rome, Ga., May 29, 855.

C. C. Porter
Resident Surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WONDERFUL!
New York in Jacksonville!!
This undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,
ON THE
Public Square, a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture, of the very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the COTTAGE BEDSTEAD, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine CHEAP FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.
N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.
J. G. D.
February 27, 1855.—1y.

BOUNTY LAND!
THE undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services; Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres,—and those who have received less than 160, to additional bounty, making, with that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an early day. Those who call on us shall be promptly attended to.
Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,
Jacksonville, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY,
Centre, Ala.
March 20, '55.

House and Furniture
PAINTING.
THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

Execute all Orders
for Painting, in the newest, most fashionable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All **OR PAINTING** warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.
REFERENCES.
Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.
T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.
March 6, 1855.

To Merchants and Physicians!!
Atlanta Drug Store.
The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants and Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of **Pure Drugs**, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as **Soaps, Colognes**, and Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see, and charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.
H. A. RAMSAY.
Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m.

*Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southern, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY!
KROLLERION!
FOR CURLING THE HAIR!
FOR many years it has been the object of deepest study with chemists and others, to produce a fluid that, applied to the hair, would cause it to wave and curl equal in beauty to the natural curl.

THE KROLLERION
Is the only article ever offered to the world that will effect this most desirable object. But three or four applications are necessary to curl the hair much as may be desired, and for any length of time. From the many testimonials of those who have used it, the subscriber does not hesitate to warrant the KROLLERION to give satisfaction, and prove as recommended in all cases.

The recipe for making, with full directions for use, will be sent on the receipt of one dollar, post paid. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents.
Direct to H. A. FREEMONT,
Warren, Trumbull Co., O.
April 24, 855.—3m.

Wool Carding.
The subscriber is now ready to accommodate his old patrons, and begs leave to inform them that he has got new cards, and feels that he can satisfy all who will bring their wool, in good order. He has also got a machine for picking out the burrs—at his old stand on cane creek, two miles above Morris' Mills.

J. W. EZELL.
April 24, 1855.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1855.—1y.

NEW STAGE LINE
FROM
Guntersville to Jacksonville.
A Tri-weekly line of four horse Post Coaches, is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Rail Road, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road,) it being only sixty miles, or six hours run on fine Mail steamers which pass daily to either of the above points. Whitesburg (the Huntsville landing) is only 80 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a Macadamized road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers: it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find the route 24 hours quicker, and "from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangement is such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from J. M. to 3 A. M. in Talladega, making almost the entire passage by night. Leave Guntersville on Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Jacksonville at 10 1/2 P. M. Leave Jacksonville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., arrive at Guntersville at 10 1/2 P. M.

Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville \$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery \$14. Way passenger tickets per mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 184—d

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
TAKEN UP & posted before H. Cross, Esq., before John W. Ledbetter, a certain Estray hay mare Mule, about 4 years old this Spring, has rings in her eyes—appraised to sixty dollars this May 22d, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Probate Court for said County, Special Term, June 21st A. D. 1855.

This day came William Carmichael, Guardian of Robert N. Smith, Caroline V. Smith, and Emeline I. Smith, minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith deceased, and filed his petition in writing under oath, for an order of sale to sell the following described lands belonging to said minors, lying in said county to-wit: the east half of the north east fourth of section 33, township 13 range 12, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 33, township 13 range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth and west half of south east fourth section 27 township 13 range 11; east in the Coosa Land District, containing 250 acres more or less. It is therefore ordered that the 13th day of August next be set for hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in Benton County, Ala., notifying all persons interested to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said Monday the 13th day of August next, to show cause why said real estate should not be ordered to be sold in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this 21st day of June, 1855.
Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Wheat.
I will offer for sale on Saturday the 4th of August, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of John Worthington near White Plains 500 bushels of excellent Wheat, and a quantity of Oats on a credit of 30 days.

N. A. DAVIS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 6th day of July, 1855, on the Estate of Sarah R. Likens deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JO W. JONES, Adm'r.
June 3, 1855.—6t.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
Will attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 853.—y.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
BEING situated almost equidistant from the Ocean and Western, Eastern and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both convenient and comfortable for all travellers, while sojourning at this point: Mules will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.
JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.
June, 852—y.

LAW NOTICE.
SAMUEL H. LIKENS,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery
Will practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala.
Feb. 6, '55.

CRAWFORD'S
Cottage Bedsteads.
THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing this

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.
These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted
CHURCH PROOF.
All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.
JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.
Feb. 3, 8.

To Bounty Land Claimants.
THE undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1855. Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.
BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.
March 27, 1855.

Money Wanted!!
All persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnelly, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give.
A. G. & J. F. NUNNELLY.
April 3, 1855.

A large lot of good Pine lumber building (nearly all dry) on hand for sale by
MORRIS, HICK & CO.
Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

New Livery Stable.
The undersigned is now preparing to receive persons who wish to hire Buggies or Carriages, and to complete the outfit for a complete day or week, and his stock and facilities will be of the best quality. He will have special horses for the young and traveling, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the

PRICES.
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00
Hack and two horses " 5 00
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1 00
Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always lose to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT.
April 3, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.;
Will attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.
April 4, 1854.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 29th day of May, 1855, on the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN SPENCER, Adm'r
de bonis non with the will annexed.
June, 8.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 19th day of May, 1855, upon the estate of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JO W. JONES, Adm'r.
June 3, 1855.—6t.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
Will attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 853.—y.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
BEING situated almost equidistant from the Ocean and Western, Eastern and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both convenient and comfortable for all travellers, while sojourning at this point: Mules will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.
JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.
June, 852—y.

LAW NOTICE.
SAMUEL H. LIKENS,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery
Will practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala.
Feb. 6, '55.

Helmhold's Genuine Preparations.
HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.
For diseases of the Kidneys, Secretory Organs, Stricture, &c., and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring misstatements, and undertake to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You can not be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians to be the greatest remedy known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the crink and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and, unlike other remedies, does not hurt the system, but restores the system to its normal state.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blighting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confirmed and despairing invalid, it is to be found against both a Cure and preventive.

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.
For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life. It is a constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcers of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Joints, Eruptions of the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This medicine is now prepared by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have been cured in the incurable wards of our Public Hospitals, which would have cost many years of every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in restoring some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

Notices.—Letters from respectable Physicians and Professors of Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying this Preparation.

Fluid Extract of Buchu, \$1 per bottle or 6 bottles for five dollars, equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.
Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMHOLD, Chemist, 263 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention.
June 26, 855.—

COLLEGIATE
Cherokee Institute.
The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1855. The course of study will be in the English, Latin, Greek, and French Languages, and also in the sciences, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the success of several Normal Colleges, and desiring to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils assigned to him, has undertaken to found here a Normal College, and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This most arduous and most important of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added, a course of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called female Colleges of the day. S. F. CROWE, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.
Mr. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.
Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.
To those who board in the college, the undersigned, the nature of the boarding and tuition in any of the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and light, will be \$250. For the school year—\$200. For the Spring term of six months, and \$100 for the Fall term of four months. Board in good families can be had at \$10 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department \$50 per year. French \$20; Drawing \$20. Novices fee for the Greek and Latin as most convenient. Music \$30 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 12 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq., of Cedar Town, Polk Co. M. R. Right, Esq., of Cherokee Co. Ala.
Aug. 29—1y.

Bounty Land.
The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.

J. A. McCampbell.
April 3, 1855.

Special Term of the Chancery Court for 36 District.
It is ordered that an extra term of the Chancery Court for the 36th District, composed of the County of Benton, to convene on the first Thursday after the 2d Monday in August next; to continue for three days to be held.

A. J. WALKER,
Chancellor.
The above is a true copy of the minutes.
R. G. EARLE,
Register 26 Dist.
July 8, 855.

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of one f. a. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Wm. H. Beach and against Joseph T. Hunicutt, & S. B. Ferguson; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in August next, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said f. a.
A. BROWN, Sh'f.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of Burton & Hall, and against A. J. Boyd, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot in the Town of Oxford, bounded on the north by S. Nixon, on the west by J. Jones and D. Snow, on the south by John Spencer, and on the west by Walls and Davidson, levied on as the property of said Boyd to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 855.

Sheriff Sale.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson and Brockman and against John Johnston, issued from the circuit court of Benton County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, also the west half of the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Johnston to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Turnipseed & Vice, and against Thomas Green, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land Dist., levied on as the property of said Green, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Samuel P. Hudson and one f. a. in favor of Daniel Pratt & Co. against T. Chandler, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 20, township 13, range 12; also the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11; also the north west fourth of the s. e. fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11 east in the Coosa Land Dist. levied on as the property of said Chandler to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of three venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of A. R. Smith, one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one in favor of J. A. McCampbell, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section four, township 15, range 8, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of George F. Bolinger, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of five f. a. f. a. issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & Co., two in favor of T. M. Horsey & Co., one in favor of Harnall, Hare & Co., and one in favor of Rosevelt Hyde & Clark, and all against Joseph T. Hunicutt, S. B. Ferguson and John Hunicutt, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land and property, to-wit: the east half of south west fourth of section 23, township 14, range 11; also the south west fourth of south west fourth of section 23, township 14, range 11; and north half of south east fourth of section 23, township 14, range 12; and north east fourth of north east fourth, section 22, township 14, R. 12, and s w fourth of s w fourth of section 20, township 14, R. 12.

The north half of the south east fourth of north east fourth of section 30, township 14, range 12, and the north east fourth of north east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 11; and west half of north west fourth of section 23, township 14, range 12; and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 20, township 14, range 12.

The south west quarter of section 30, township 14, range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth of section 25, township 14, range 11.

Also, one Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said alias f. a. as above.
A. BROWN, Sh'f.
July 8, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of one f. a. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Wm. H. Beach and against Joseph T. Hunicutt, & S. B. Ferguson; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in August next, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said f. a.
A. BROWN, Sh'f.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Burton & Hall, and against A. J. Boyd, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot in the Town of Oxford, bounded on the north by S. Nixon, on the west by J. Jones and D. Snow, on the south by John Spencer, and on the west by Walls and Davidson, levied on as the property of said Boyd to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 855.

Sheriff Sale.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson and Brockman and against John Johnston, issued from the circuit court of Benton County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, also the west half of the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Johnston to satisfy said venditioni exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of J. D. Hoke & Bro., one in favor of W. B. Martin, and one in favor of Turnley & Davis, and all against Burwell Alewine, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to-wit: the south west fourth of section 15, township 16, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Alewine to satisfy said venditioni exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of J. L. Hinton and against James Burrows and Isaac Finch, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following land to-wit: the south west fourth of the south west fourth of section 15, township 16, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Hinton to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.